

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE ORDERS EMERGENCY ECONOMIC PACKAGE

OW061239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] to work out an emergency economic package designed to stimulate domestic demand, officials said Wednesday.

Nakasone, who returned Tuesday from his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, summoned EPA Director General Tetsuo Kondo to his office to issue the instruction Wednesday evening, the officials said.

They said Nakasone told Kondo it is important to work out effective measures in line with recommendations made by a panel headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa.

The so-called Maekawa report called for the restructuring of Japan's export-dependent economy and for opening its market wider to foreign products.

The officials said the proposed package will be accompanied by a supplementary budget calling for outlays totaling more than 5 trillion yen.

Kondo said the package to be worked out by his agency will give emphasis to the promotion of housing.

NAKASONE SPEAKS IN DIET BUDGET COMMITTEE SESSION

OW070309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Thursday the government will never initiate a policy for a controlled economy to redress Japan's trade imbalance.

Nakasone said Japan's exports increased in the first half of the 1980s chiefly due to the U.S. dollar's advance in value and declines in oil prices.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said he will not restrict exports but will promote the flow of funds to encourage domestic demand.

Nakasone and Miyazawa responded to Komeito member Keisuke Shiode interrogations in the House of Councillors Budget Committee session.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita told the same session an unstable foreign exchange market will seriously affect Japan's economic growth and its efforts to redress the trade imbalance.

Miyazawa and Sumita denied Shiode's proposal to reconsider the current floating foreign exchange.

Nakasone regretted the shooting of two ASAHI SHIMBUN reporters Sunday, saying it cannot be neglected.

The Prime Minister, replying to Shiode, vowed to block violence against freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution. An unidentified gunman wielding a shotgun stormed into ASAHI's Hanshin bureau in Nishinomiya, west of Osaka, Sunday and opened fire on two reporters, killing one and wounding the other seriously.

MITI SAYS SEMICONDUCTOR TALKS WITH U.S. DELAYED

OW070957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Bilateral subcabinet-level consultations aimed at resolving the semiconductor row between Japan and the United States will be delayed from mid-May until late in the month, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday.

The official said the talks will be postponed because 38 U.S. semiconductor manufacturers who are still collecting data concerning their marketing activities during March in Japan will not have all the necessary data assembled until at least May 20.

During the talks, the Japanese Government hopes to present evidence sufficient to persuade the U.S. to remove retaliatory tariffs recently imposed on 300 million dollars worth of Japanese Electronics products.

On April 23, Hajime Tamura, minister for international trade and industry, and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter agreed the two countries would convene talks in mid-May in an attempt to resolve the semiconductor dispute.

Makoto Kuroda, the ministry's vice minister for international affairs, will visit Washington to attend the talks, the official said.

BRIEFS

NISSAN IMPORTS U.S. COKE -- Tokyo, 6 May KYODO -- Nissan Motor Co. will begin importing 1,500 tons of coke a month beginning this month from Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a spokesman for the second biggest Japanese automaker said Wednesday. The 1,500 tons of coke, which represents one-third of Nissan's total requirement, will be used at Nissan's casting facilities in Tochigi and Yokohama, and also supplied to affiliated companies, the spokesman said. Nissan began importing samples of coke from Koppers last summer, and decided to continue its imports after it confirmed that the quality of the coke was good. In addition to being 20 to 30 percent cheaper than Japanese coke, Nissan's imports of U.S. coke helps to ease mounting Japan-U.S. trade tensions. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 6 May 87 OW]

U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON KOREAN SECURITY NOTED

SK061057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- Deputy Assistant Secretary in Charge of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Defense Department Jackson, interviewed by reporters on May 5 prior to the meeting of the military committee of the United States and puppets slated in Washington, openly revealed his ulterior intention to step up war preparations in South Korea and saddle the South Korean people with a larger amount of military spendings under the pretext of the Olympic games, according to a report.

This is proved by the fact that, talking about the United States' close observance of the "security situation" of South Korea concerning the Olympics, he cried out for strengthening the alert posture against someone's "attempt to obstruct the Olympics" and increasing "the military spendings".

The U.S. imperialists burdened the puppets with direct military expenditure amounting to 4,810 million dollars last year and 5,483.93 million dollars this year. In addition, they have annually imposed upon the South Korean people more than one billion dollars for keeping their aggression forces occupying South Korea.

Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists scheme to impose upon the South Korean people increasing military burden under the cloak of the Olympic games.

This fully proves that the aim of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to stage the 1988 Olympics in Seoul is to "justify" their preparations for a war against the North.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SK061047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, the Asian continent cannot be safe, nor can the European continent be peaceful, nor can the world escape a nuclear holocaust. Accordingly, dark clouds of nuclear war should be dispelled from the Korean peninsula.

NODONG SINMUN Wednesday stresses this in an article.

The U.S. imperialists' global strategy is a nuclear war strategy against the socialist forces, it notes, and says:

They attach great importance to the Korean peninsula in particular, in the execution of their nuclear war strategy.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have already been deployed in South Korea. This means more than one nuclear weapon for every 100 square kilometers. South Korea comes first in the world in the density of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are, above all, to make a nuclear strike at the northern half of our republic.

The U.S. imperialists have massed many tactical nuclear weapons along the Military Demarcation Line to attack the North.

They intend to use tactical nuclear weapons, together with conventional weapons, in a nuclear war against the North.

Nuclear weapons in South Korea deployed by them are also designed to provoke a world thermo-nuclear war against socialist countries, using South Korea as a nuclear forward base.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea not only short-range nuclear missiles but also shorter medium and medium-range nuclear missiles and even long-range nuclear missiles each carrying multi-nuclear warheads.

If the U.S. imperialists plan to provoke a nuclear war only in Korea, they would have no need to have more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons with ranges going beyond the boundary of Korea, much less "E-4B" plane.

All these nuclear weapons are designed, from A to Z, to attack the northern half of Korea, Asia and, furthermore, socialist countries in Europe.

The U.S. imperialist war-happiers' [as received] claim that nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are for "defence" and "military equilibrium" is a sheer sophism to mislead world public opinion.

"Defense" on their lips means a nuclear attack against the northern half of our republic and "military equilibrium" they clamour about is to justify their nuclear arms buildup.

It is natural that the world's progressive people should demand in unison the withdrawal of all aggression forces of the U.S. imperialists including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING PRC DELEGATIONS

SK061106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Wednesday the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu units of the CPLA, and the friendship delegation of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Yang Rudai, secretary of the committee, now visiting Korea.

Present on the occasion were O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented gifts to President Kim Il-song.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

DPRK-USSR FISHERIES COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

SK070455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the governments of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang on May 6.

It was signed by Chairman of the Fisheries Commission of the DPRK Choe Pok-yon and Minister of Fisheries of the Soviet Union Nikolay Kotlyar.

DPRK-MPR MINISTRY COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

SK060511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- A 1987-88 cooperation plan was signed in Pyongyang on May 5 between the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic.

It was signed on the Korean side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and on the opposite side by Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinlhundeb.

DPRK RED CROSS SPOKESMAN ISSUES PRESS STATEMENT

SK070541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following press statement Thursday in connection with the fact that the South Korean Red Cross side in a telephone message on May 2 unfoundedly took issue with us, talking about something like "extradition" concerning the issue of the ship "Tongjin No. 27" which was apprehended after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of our Republic.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society cannot help expressing disappointment and regret at the fact that the South Korean Red Cross proceeded to directly join in the act of aggravating the North-South relations, while acting a bridesman for the authorities, a group of fascists and traitors to the nation.

As our competent organ has already published the results of its investigation, the unidentified South Korean ship which was apprehended by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army in January is a spy boat which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side off the western coast and committed espionage acts against the northern half of our republic.

As regards this, "chief fisherman" Choe Chong-sok and "skipper" Kim Sun-kun of the "Tongjin No. 27" fully confessed the fact that they were hired spies and infiltrated in a planned way to commit hostile espionage acts against the northern half of the republic on the orders of the "Security Planning Board."

We, therefore, consider it natural that the South Korean authorities should apologize for the espionage acts they committed by illegally sending a spy ship deep into the territorial waters of our side.

It cannot be construed otherwise than an extremely dastardly and sinister act that the South Korean Red Cross patronized the illegal espionage acts of the authorities and joined their anti-communist plot.

Moreover, we cannot tolerate the fact that the South Korean Red Cross is provoking our side, groundlessly insisting that the ship was kidnapped in high seas, reluctant to admit even the confession of the criminals themselves that they infiltrated deep into the waters of the North up to 21.2 miles northwest of Changsangot, West Sea.

In patronizing the espionage acts of the authorities and groundlessly provoking us, the South Korean Red Cross has revealed itself that it has not only seriously departed from the genuine stand of the Red Cross but has been reduced to an organization on the payroll of the authorities, having lost the independence of the Red Cross.

We think it better for the South Korean Red Cross not to play the futile part of a mouthpiece of the authorities who seek confrontation, war and division, but protest, from the true humanitarian stand of the Red Cross, the very ones who suspended dialogues by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against the fellow countrymen in league with the U.S. aggression forces.

DPRK RED CROSS DEMANDS RETURN OF FAMILY DEFECTORS

SK070535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the following telephone message on May 7 to the South Korean Red Cross president:

In a telephone message sent to you on February 9, I requested you to unconditionally and promptly send back, from the humanitarian and compatriotic stand, 11 persons of our side including Kim Man-chol who were allured and kidnapped by force.

This notwithstanding, your side has given no reply to it up to this day although three months have passed since then. Further, your side is taking our kidnapped persons and even their children to all parts of South Korea, using them for vicious anti-communist propaganda to slander us and incite the feelings of confrontation within the nation.

Such behaviour contradictory to humanitarianism and compatriotism is a treacherous act which further aggravates North-South relations, obstructs national unity and goes against the peaceful reunification of the country. Hence, this is evoking due derision and indignation in the whole nation.

There is no ground for our persons to be detained in South Korea and used as a tool for the sinister anti-communist propaganda of your side.

I repeatedly urge your Red Cross to give positive cooperation out of humanitarianism in sending back our 11 illegally kidnapped persons at an early date to the northern half of the republic where their wives and children, their family members and acquaintances are waiting for them.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN'S 7 MAY STATEMENT

SK070502 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 May 87

[7 May Statement issued by the spokesman of the DPRK Olympic Committee in Pyongyang]

[Text] On 23 April, the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee announced at the end of a meeting that the fourth round of talks in Lausanne between the IOC and delegations of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees will be held in mid-July.

Upon hearing this, people in the world hoping that the issue concerning the cohosting of the 24th Olympiad by the North and South will be solved at an early date could hardly suppress their surprise and disappointment. The primary reason for such surprise and disappointment lies in the fact that the date for the fourth joint Lausanne talks has been set much later without due cause. Nearly 1 year has passed since the third joint Lausanne talks, held last June. Now, why do we have to wait for some months before the fourth joint talks?

What is more, according to foreign news reports, a person holding the title of chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee told reporters following the announcement on the fourth joint talks in Lausanne that under no circumstances will they change their position in future talks, and reportedly delivered an ultimatum to the effect that should our side not accept their former program at its face value, we will lose everything. On 28 April, after he returned to Seoul, he threatened that not a single event of the games will be held in the side of the North should our side fail to accept their program.

That the South Korean side is attempting to host both the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympics in Seoul and will allow our side to host only two events of the games is nothing but a deceptive trick designed to make Pyongyang, in which the games will be hosted, appear as if it were a mere local city. It has become apparent to everyone that this is not a willing stand to genuinely cohost a sporting event.

If the South Korean side shows no sign of a shift in its attitude as such in the future and is inclined to deliver our side ultimatums, the question naturally arises: What problems will be discussed at the fourth round of the joint talks in Lausanne, and why should the talks be set for as late as July at all?

Simply put, the South Korean side's stand is that our side should obediently accept their former stubborn assertions at face value at the fourth round of joint talks in Lausanne, or otherwise this will wreck cohosting of the 24th Olympiad by the North and South.

This is something we can never overlook under any circumstances. It has laid bare the dark intentions of the persons in authority in South Korea to bury at all costs the idea of cohosting the 24th Olympiad, which has been pushed ahead after experiencing ups and downs. If the cohosting of this sporting event is not achieved, it is apparent that we can not participate in the 24th Olympiad.

Judging all the facts, we have arrived at the conclusion that the persons in authority in South Korea are now scheming to lead the situation to such a worse point, where we will find no other choice but to boycott participating in the Olympics, but destroying the idea of cohosting the 24th Olympiad at all costs.

At the same time, the grave situation being created in South Korea forces us to raise a more serious question. It is because the situation has developed to the point where the Chon Tu-hwan ring has openly put forward the 1988 Olympics as a shield to prolong its fascist military dictatorial system.

On 13 April, the person in authority in South Korea in a so-called special statement went so far as to pull away even the deceptive veil of constitutional revision based on an agreement which the ring had hitherto worn and babbled without scruple that it will keep its fascist military dictatorial system in place until after the 1988 Olympics. What is this but an intention to use the Olympics as an instrument for its impure plot to prolong its stay in power?

Even in relentlessly suppressing, with guns and bayonets, the ever-growing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle which the South Korean youths, students, and patriotic people wage for independence, democratization, and the peaceful reunification of the country, the persons in authority in South Korea are saying that this is to successfully host the Seoul Olympic games. They are also raving that the largest aggression-oriented U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit" joint military exercise also is for the security of the Olympiad. In this, virtually not even a shadow of the noble idea of sports or the intrinsic lofty principles of the Olympiad can be found.

Because of such cowardly acts of the persons in authority in South Korea, today the confrontation between the North and South of Korea is being further deepened, the state of tension aggravated, and the Olympic movement seriously threatened. This being the situation, if anyone attempts to participate in the Seoul Olympic games, this, without relation to subjective intent, will become nothing but an act acknowledging and supporting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's base maneuvers of intrigue to extend its heinous fascist military dictatorship on the pretext of the Olympiad. This will make those who cherish peace and justice once again ponder the question of participation in the Olympic games to be held in Seoul, which is enveloped in a horrible atmosphere.

We hold that the maneuvers of intrigue by which the persons in authority in South Korea seek to exploit the Seoul Olympiad in suppressing the people, seeking their prolongation in power, legalizing the presence of foreign troops, and creating an international environment to perpetuate the division of the country and to create two Koreas must be sternly thwarted.

The DPRK Olympic Committee, to prevent crisis in the Olympic movement and to make the 24th Olympic games truly guarantee peace and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and, in addition, contribute to the cause of the Korea's unification, put forth the proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic games by the North and South and has exerted all sincere efforts for its realization.

In fact, if the proposal for cohosting of the Olympic games is realized, this will be good because all countries of the world will participate in the games; also harmony will be sought among peoples and the cause of world peace will be promoted. Therefore, if there exists no other wild ambition, there should be no grounds whatsoever to oppose it.

Only the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea fear peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. This is precisely the reason why they desperately oppose the proposal for cohosting the Olympic games, which all other peoples of the world favor.

We once again firmly hold that to realize our proposal for cohosting the Olympic games, eight sporting events must be held in the area of our side and, according to the situation in which the games are divided between the North and South, the important questions concerning the organization and operation of the Olympic games, such as the name of the games, the formation of the organizing committee, and the opening ceremony, must all be correctly settled.

This is the fairest and most just and realistic assertion in which the stand of the opposing side in the talks has been fully considered and which is completely suitable to the reality of our divided country.

The South Korean side must squarely look at the prevailing situation and abandon its wild ambition to exploit the Olympic movement in seeking to realize its impure political objectives. By so doing, it must respond to our just demand and show good will and sincerity so that cohosting of the Olympic games will be certainly realized at the fourth Lausanne joint meeting.

Our Olympic Committee hopes that the fourth Lausanne joint meeting will be held as soon as possible and, even if it is held late, will make all possible efforts to continue preparations for the Olympiad by all possible means and to realize the cohosting of the Olympic games.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ON REFORMING SERVICE ACTIVITIES

SK060843 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 4 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May special article: "Reforming Service Activities Is a Demand for Developing Socialist Commerce"]

[Text] To epochally raise the people's standard of living is one of the important tasks that we should resolve during the new long-range plan period. Commerce plays an important role in raising the people's standard of living. In his classic work published in 1962 "On the Need To Reform and Strengthen the Work of the Commercial Field," the great leader uniquely explained the essence of socialist commerce based on the *chuche* idea and stressed the need to reform and strengthen service activities accordingly. Reforming service activities is an important demand for developing socialist commerce.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sŏng has taught: In a socialist society commerce is a supply work for the people, and the basic mission of the commercial institutions and commercial functionaries is to take care of the people's living well.

Correctly solving the commercial question in socialist construction occupies an important position in developing the nation's economy and raising the people's standard of living. For the first time in history, the great leader defined the meaning of commerce in a socialist society to be essentially a supply work for the people and then scientifically explained various problems arising therefrom. As a result, such questions as the position and role of commerce in a socialist society, ways to develop it, principles that govern activities for that purpose, and the content of the activities have freshly been explained, along with the broad, straightforward path that socialist commerce should follow. With the great leader giving clear-cut answers to the essence of commerce in a socialist society and to the various types of principled problems arising in reforming and strengthening the commerce-related work and the means to implement them, our country's commerce has been able to endlessly advance on a most straightforward path of serving the people without deviation.

more comfortably under the wise leadership of our party, and the material and technological foundation has been consolidated for commerce. As a result, the volume of goods transaction has drastically increased, their quality composition has been improved, and a basic change has taken place in service organization and method and in the ideological and spiritual mettle of commercial functionaries. New renovations are taking place without interruption in all service sectors such as goods supply, social food supply, and public service. Commerce is now positively contributing to providing the people with more comfortable living conditions. This fully demonstrates the great vitality of our party's commercial policy.

We now face a heavy task of lifting up the people's standard of living a notch higher during the new long-range plan period upholding the great leader's historic policy speech. Only when the commercial sector adheres to and thoroughly implements the programmatic tasks presented by the great leader in his historic works, can there be endless renovations in service work for the people.

Realizing the system of producing goods on order is the constant policy demand of our party. The system of producing goods on order is an embodiment of our party's revolutionary mass lines in the goods supply sector -- a most superior and people-minded system of supplying goods that is capable of producing consumer goods as planned and of distributing them evenly also as planned.

Only when the system of producing goods on order is realized can the demand of the working people be known correctly and therefore be produced as planned, and the demands of the working people for goods be met smoothly in a timely manner. To thoroughly realize the system of producing goods on order, it is imperative for the commercial functionaries to go among the people. Going among the people, heeding their opinion, and then putting work to practice is a revolutionary work style our party adheres to. For the commercial functionaries to serve the good of people in the true sense, it is imperative for them to go deep among residents in areas they are in charge of, keep themselves informed of their living conditions as if their own, and make efforts to supply them with goods in a way that raises their standard of living evenly.

The commercial sector should correctly establish a system of supplying goods on order and responsibly carry out the work of studying the demands of goods, of ordering goods, and of ensuring and supplying goods. Reforming the service organization and method is an important part to effect renovations in the service sector. No matter how many consumer goods of good quality may be produced and no matter how good the foundation for modern food supply and public service are, it is impossible to greatly contribute to raising the people's standard of living without doing a good job in public service.

Our party demands that the service organization and service methods be reformed without interruption based on the principle of guaranteeing the people with conveniences in their living to the maximum extent. Our party has already elucidated even the service form and methods in detail. It is therefore important to adopt a broad spectrum of public service, that is to say, morning service, evening service, circuit service, service of delivering ordered goods, mobile sales, and breakdown sales, all to meet the need of the people in their living and then designate the service hours for the convenience of the people. In order to supply goods to the people correctly and smoothly as the party intends it to be, it is imperative to organize the supply work well. In particular, deep attention should be paid to the supply of goods to the rural community so as to make supplies of more goods of various kinds possible.

have a high degree of revolutionary spirit to serve the good of the people. In a socialist society, the commercial functionaries are the service functionaries who are in charge of people's living. Goods produced by the state are supplied to the people via the commercial functionaries, and how the party's benevolence reaches the people and how well conveniences for the people's living are ensured, depends on the role of the commercial functionaries.

This being the case, commercial functionaries should have a high degree of ideological determination to devotedly serve the people. It was the strong revolutionary spirit to serve the people that enabled the anti-Japanese guerrillas to overcome difficulties and achieve national liberation by defeating the Japanese imperialists.

Service functionaries should devote themselves to guaranteeing conveniences for the people's living, keeping in their hearts a high degree of awareness and pride that they are the loyal servants of the people.

An analysis of units -- such as the fishery foodstuff plant in Songchon County which daily manufactures more than 200 kinds of processed foodstuff on its own and serves the residents with goods throughout the year -- that are doing well in their service work reveals that they have well-managed raw bases and take care of a large quantity of processed goods on their own by strengthening purchasing work.

This shows that the commercial functionaries can be of great help to raising the people's standard of living if they tirelessly work with a high degree of determination to faithfully serve the good of the people. If the functionaries rack their brains and demonstrate high creativity in the social food supply and public service sectors, they will be able to solve many problems in service work. Both the work of increasing the kinds of public service and their quality and the work of modernizing service networks and running them well are determined chiefly by the degree of service spirit on the part of the functionaries in this sector. This being the case, it is imperative to cultivate in the hearts of the service sector functionaries a noble spirit of devotedly working for the sake of the people. What is important in this regard is the role played by the party organizations concerned and governing institutions of the people's government. The noble service spirit for the people can be enhanced only through sustained education.

People who know exactly the great leader's teachings and what the party expects of them and then who exert tireless efforts for their implementation are the true service functionaries. Party organizations and people's government institutions should deepen indoctrination on "On the Need To Reform and Strengthen the Work of the Commercial Sector," the great leader's classic work, among the commercial functionaries so as to make them know it correctly and then assume it as guidance in their work.

Approaching the indoctrination with affirmative examples is one of the most effective indoctrination methods that strikes a most responsive chord in the commercial functionaries. If the party organizations meticulously and substantively handle the indoctrination work with the living examples set by the labor heroes and the unassuming people who have performed distinguished services in the service field -- a still great number of faithful servants of the people -- those unassuming people who have performed distinguished services can be made to come to the fore.

When all functionaries are engaged in a tenacious struggle, adhering to the teachings of the great leader on the need to reform, and strengthen service activities and the party's demand in this regard, new changes will take place in public service work, and the party's demand for raising the people's standard of living to a notch higher during the new long-range plan period will brilliantly be achieved.

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and Kim Chol-min as moderator in the "Feature Program": "The U.S. Troops and South Korea"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] It may sound so abrupt and out of place to ask the meaning of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. Nevertheless, it is a significant question that presently needs another definition. So, we are here to redefine the meaning of the U.S. troops and South Korea. What is your view concerning this question, Madame Yun, under circumstances in which the established belief that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to serve as the key to security has now obviously been called into question? It may be very important by all aspects to put the meaning of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea in perspective.

[Yun Chong-won] As long as the fact that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are alien forces occupying the land of another country remains unchanged, the question concerning the meaning of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea has an obvious answer.

However, there is a principled and fundamental difference between our view and that of the United States and the ruling clique in South Korea. An examination of the concept of U.S. troops being stationed in South Korea the rulers in the United States and South Korea persist on reveals that it is based on a false idea.

The United States has advertised that the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea serves to guarantee security in South Korea. What does that mean? Security against what? Time after time we have heard about security being guaranteed against the threat from the communists and, to be more specific, threats of southward invasion from the North. Since it has been made clear that such a notion is a far cry from truth, we do not find it necessary to argue about it.

However, we have to make one point: Their reference to a threat from the communists, that is to say a threat of a southward invasion, is nothing but a coined word designed to justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

[Ko Il-chol] The United States has also touted that its troops stationed in South Korea are carrying out their duty as an ally of South Korea committed to the latter's defense.

This, too, is a lie that places the cart before the horse. An ally means [words indistinct]. An ally's duty borne as a result of relations of alliance should be bilateral under any circumstances and be carried out on an equal footing.

However, the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are a sacred and inviolable being that lords over South Korea with prerogatives and prestige it has unilaterally acquired through the South Korean-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, a treaty that defined the master-subordinate relations of military alliance.

Such nature of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea can be readily observed in the legal position enjoyed by the U.S. troops in South Korea as a transcendental being that exists outside the boundary of South Korea's sovereign rights. This becomes clear when reading the Status of Forces Agreement, a document that governs the position of the occupation troops.

troops stationed there are principally treated the same as the armies of these countries, they hold at their disposal the judicial rights to try crimes committed by the U.S. troops.

In these countries, extraterritorial rights are denied to the U.S. troops, whereas the U.S. court martial exercises the judicial rights to try crimes committed by U.S. soldiers stationed in South Korea. The agreement states that only in exceptional cases can the South Korean side exercise its judicial rights concerning trials.

However, this is something that exists on paper only. In fact, the U.S. troops enjoy complete extraterritorial rights. It is, therefore, totally preposterous to refer to the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, which imposes a harsh subordinate position on South Korea, as troops of an ally.

[Kim] Right. When viewed in this light, the notion about the U.S. troops being an army that cooperates with South Korea for the latter's security, as well as an allied army, is a false illusion.

Now, if the U.S. troops are neither the guarantor of security nor an ally, what then are they?

[Yun] To answer that question, I would like to remind you of former U.S. assistant secretary [as heard] (?Fidler's) remarks.

In a speech delivered at a conference of economists in (Detroit) in March 1947, he said: We have an important mission to carry out in South Korea and the stationing of U.S. troops there will continue until such time as this mission has been fulfilled. Under no circumstances will we withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. His remarks as such indicate the direct and inseparable relationship between the U.S. policy toward South Korea and the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, thereby embossing the fact that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea play a decisive and indispensable role in executing U.S. policy toward South Korea.

To understand this, it is imperative to see what the United States has pursued in South Korea. As is known, the United States placed two great policy goals upon occupying South Korea after World War II. One of these policy goals was political, the other military. The political goal was to set a successful example in the South with a view toward establishing the U.S. ideals and system throughout Asia and the military goal was to turn South Korea into a major militarily and strategically important point in Northeast Asia.

[Kim] Right. Of the two U.S. policy goals related to South Korea, the political goal was never more than a claim to impress the world. The U.S. claim to erect an exhibition of democracy in South Korea has never materialized, instead South Korea has been turned into a model state of fascist terrorism and has acquired a shameful reputation.

[Yun] Yes, it has. Nevertheless, the U.S. military goal as such has remained the base of consequent U.S. policy toward South Korea. That is to say, there have always been military purposes to turn South Korea into a major military and strategic base of the United States in Northeast Asia behind U.S. policy toward South Korea. This being the case, the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea serve not only as a fundamental instrument for executing the U.S. world strategy, but also as an instrument for placing South Korea under U.S. domination as a military base.

[Ko] That notion can also be interpreted as an indicator that the United States continues its military domination of South Korea to maintain South Korea as a base where its troops are stationed, which in turn serves itself according to its world strategy.

[Yun] This demand for [passage indistinct] is indispensable to preserving the U.S. military presence in South Korea. This is because it is impossible to preserve its presence in other countries, which in turn serves its egotistical purposes at the cost of the occupied countries' sovereign rights and national interests, without dominating other countries. This being the case, aspirations for domination can be called something like an instinct for the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

[Ko] That is right. It can also be termed an immutable psychological demand. It is from such aspirations for domination that the U.S. troops, while keeping military bases in South Korea which transcend the limits [passage indistinct], are now exercising the unilateral prerogative of beefing up troops and equipment, in addition to their enjoying extraterritorial rights beyond the sovereign rights of South Korea. It is also from such aspirations for domination that the U.S. troops are further strengthening military domination in South Korea to where they hold the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean armed forces.

[Kim] To perfect such military domination of South Korea, it is imperative to guarantee and supplement it based on political and economic domination.

[Ko] You are right. Proceeding from such a need, the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea constantly meddle in the internal affairs of South Korea by using their military domination of South Korea as a lever and an exercise of influence in South Korea so as to make policies of South Korean Government serve their interests.

[Kim] When viewed in this light, the purpose of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea becomes clear.

[Yun] That's right. First, the U.S. forces in South Korea are the basic elements that deny our national sovereignty and exercise rule over South Korea according to the strategic demands of the United States. Second, the U.S. forces in South Korea are the basic obstacle that perpetuates the division of the Korean peninsula. Third, the U.S. forces in South Korea are the basic elements that create instability and tension on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia by maintaining military bases -- nuclear bases -- in South Korea and, thus, force national division there. Reviewing the essentials of the U.S. forces in South Korea in terms of our national stand, we cannot reach any conclusion other than this.

[Kim] Summarizing what we have discussed thus far, we can reach the conclusion that the U.S. forces in South Korea are the vicious existence that blocks the independent development of our nation. I believe that this has been clearly proven by the fact that the U.S. forces in South Korea have had a decisive effect on maintaining the successive flunkeyist and treacherous regimes of South Korea. What do you think of this point?

[Ko] I agree. In a bid to maintain their military power in South Korea, the U.S. forces in South Korea have backed South Korea by force so that a political power that has the following three dispositions can be maintained there. They are: 1) a pro-U.S. flunkeyist and treacherous power that abandons national sovereignty while accepting the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into its military base, 2) an antinational and anticommunist power that opposes reunification on the Korean peninsula while seeking national division and 3) a fascist and dictatorial power that is hostile the (?patriotic and democratic) forces that resist U.S. domination over South Korea.

flunkeyist and anticommunist regimes in South Korea. Thus, the U.S. military circles have played a decisive role in implementing the U.S. policy of (?occupying) South Korea. Therefore, it is by no means an accident that the ringleaders of the successive dictatorial regimes in South Korea have been kicked out by the decisive influence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and that the successive dictatorial regimes have also been overthrown by the decisive influence of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

[Yun] Yes, you are right. Such maneuvers by the U.S. forces in South Korea have become more unscrupulous, particularly when the crisis of the South Korean dictatorial has regimes increased. The U.S. forces in South Korea even went so far as to suppress our masses on a large scale by mobilizing a force of arms. It was the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who ordered the mobilization of the South Korean Army troops at the time of the 19 April popular uprising and the 16 May military coup d'etat. It was Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, who commanded the mobilization of the South Korean Army troops at the time of the Kwangju genocide. Thus, the U.S. forces in South Korea (?have brutally suppressed) the struggle of the South Korean masses for independence, democracy, and reunification. [passage indistinct]

[Kim] We can say that the successive rulers of South Korea have been under the control of the bosses of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

[Ko] That is right. The will of the U.S. forces in South Korea is transmitted to Washington and included in Washington's policy. At the same time, the will of the U.S. forces in South Korea becomes the policy of Washington and is transmitted to the Seoul dictatorial regime again. The U.S. forces in South Korea have established a channel of order to the South Korean dictatorial regime. Such master-servant relations between the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean dictatorial regime have been exercised without difficulty because the political power of the South Korean dictatorial regime has been maintained by the U.S. forces in South Korea, the South Korean dictatorial regime [passage indistinct], and that the dark collusion between the South Korean dictatorial regime and the U.S. forces in South Korea has been forged [passage indistinct]. All of this show that the U.S. forces in South Korea are the (?behind-the-scene) forces that manipulate the South Korean dictatorial regime.

[Kim] Now it is clear that the view of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea held by the United States and the South Korean dictators not only differs from, but is the exact opposite to, [passage indistinct].

We will now resume our conversation. The synopsis of our conversation is that doing away with the notion about the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea being the guarantor of security in our country as thoroughly as possible serves as a reasonable way to implement the tasks of national history.

[Yun] You are right. It is my firm belief that now is the time when we can define clearly the correlation between the development of national history and the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. The tasks of national history that faced us during the days that followed national liberation on 15 August were to achieve national independence, build a new society, and realize public welfare through economic development. However, as we began the creation of our own history under the domination of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, we eventually lost our independence through a new type of subjugation to the United States and saw a transformation that made our's a dark society due to the anchoring of dictatorial rule which plunged the people's livelihood into hardship through a subordinate economy heavily dependent on (?trade).

History indisputably demonstrates that nothing will improve in South Korea as long as the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea stand behind the dictatorial power in South Korea, rather things will continue to deteriorate over the passage of time.

It has now become clearer that the current Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u DJP regime is far more repressive, more flunkeyist, and more antipopular than the Yusin regime. Such a course of [passage indistinct] will continue as long as the U.S. troops remain in South Korea.

[Ko] You are right. As we said before, the presence of alien forces, that is to say, the U.S. troops, has made it impossible for us to fulfill our national task. In addition, it has also generated national division. Because of this, such a great need to reunify the fatherland came into being. Running counter to national aspirations and will, the division has continued without letup, all because of the fact that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea have continued to stand their ground by the use of force.

The continuation of division by the use of force, using the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea as a lever, has spawned North-South confrontation, the exacerbation of tension, and an arms race on a large scale, thereby causing the destructive squandering of the nation's material and human resources to the point where the question of whether or not the people will survive has become a matter of grave concern.

The historic logic we have learned over the past 40 years is that unless the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are denied, there will be no such thing as a denial of the U.S. policy toward South Korea, and without denying the U.S. policy toward South Korea, it will be impossible to achieve national tasks, and we will not be able to open a breakthrough for national survival.

Therefore, denial of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea can be said to be an absolute call for national history.

[Yun] You are absolutely right. This being the case, we should regain the possibility of (?national survival) by denying the presence of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and achieve great national tasks -- independence, democratization, and reunification -- on our own.

As for our security, it should be guaranteed not by the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, but by our own strength. The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are neither a source of peace, nor a deterrence to war. The presence of U.S. troops in itself is the source of our (?country's division). The presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is the source of instability, tension, division, and war. This being the case, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from our country is the paramount task when it comes to our national effort toward independence, democratization, reunification, and peace.

[Kim] I fully agree with your opinion. The call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops should be constantly assumed as a slogan in our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence, antifascist struggle for democratization and national reunification and should be achieved without fail. When this happens, the victory of our masses will become a sure thing.

Let me thank you all for being with us now and I hope all the listeners will listen to this song, the title of which is "An Oath." [music follows]

OW070355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong threatened Thursday to take legal action against opposition leader Kim Yong-sam who compared the current presidential election system with North Korean elections. No told the National Assembly plenary session the government is studying whether Kim's remarks violate the law.

Kim said last Friday that he cannot accept the present Electoral College system and for a similar reason he cannot accept elections in North Korea. Kim made the remark in a speech at the inaugural session of the new opposition Reunification and Democratic Party (RDP) May 1. An RDP spokesman said there is speculation that prosecutors will issue a subpoena to Kim, but added that he will never accept it.

SLOOC Statement on Remarks

SK060930 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) Wednesday issued a statement criticizing opposition leader Kim Yong-sam for a recent remark comparing next year's Seoul Olympics to the 1936 Berlin Games held under Nazi rule. Kim Yong-sam, president of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, made the controversial remark last Friday in a speech at his party's inaugural convention.

"It is very disappointing and deplorable that the remarks came at a critical moment when political and social stability is most needed through the convergence of national wisdom and strength," said Kim Ok-chin, secretary-general of the Organizing Committee. He read the statement on behalf of some 1,000 SLOOC employees.

The statement, announced 500 days before the opening of the Seoul Olympics, said that Kim's remark was aimed at compromising the sacred Olympic movement with political purposes and that it "discouraged" the mounting Olympic atmosphere both at home and abroad.

The SLOOC secretary-general said it is beyond description that the Olympic movement has to be hurt by an "irresponsible remark" made by a politician at a time when the participation of communist bloc nations, as well as North Korea, are anticipated. The statement pledged that the Organizing Committee officials will do their utmost to carry out the historic duties entrusted by the Korean people in making the Seoul Games a success.

PARTIES ARGUE OVER DECISION TO POSTPONE AMENDMENT

SK060115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 87 p 1

[Text] The opposing political parties yesterday traded heated arguments over the government's decision to defer a constitutional amendment until after the Seoul Olympics in the first day of an interpellation session on political issues.

The oppositionists maintained that the government's unilateral postponement of the constitutional revision is a breach of its earlier promise to the people guaranteeing the free choice of their own leader.

But the Assemblymen of the Democratic Justice Party argued that the April 13 step was inevitable for the successful accomplishment of two important tasks of the nation, namely the "peaceful" transfer of power next February and the Seoul Summer Olympiad.

They blamed the RDP for having denied the legal order by comparing the current indirect presidential election to elections in North Korea, and said some parts of the RDP's platform advocate the Vietnamese-style theory on unification of divided homeland.

The DJP lawmakers also criticized RDP president Kim Yong-sam's remarks which compared the Seoul Olympics with the 1936 Nazi Olympiad as an insult to the people.

Members of the RDP walked out of the session when Rep. Yom Kil-chung from the DJP harshly criticized their top leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, despite their strong protests.

Rep. Yom, the seventh and last speaker of the day, severely denounced Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, for his remarks on the current presidential election formula and the Seoul Olympics during the party's inaugural convention.

As the ruling party lawmaker continued to criticize the two Kims, the RDP members walked out of the chamber.

The RDP then held a meeting of party leaders and a caucus in succession to discuss how to counter the DJP lawmaker's criticism of the party and its leaders.

The party members decided to return to the session on the condition that some slanderous words of Rep. Yom be deleted from the parliamentary minute and that an RDP lawmaker be given a chance to counter Yom's remarks.

The speakers agreed to allow Rep. Chang Ki-uk of the RDP to talk the floor after consultations with DJP officials, and promised that he would delete controversial remarks of Rep. Yom, if any.

During the interpellation on political issues, seven lawmakers from four rival parties took the floor. The opposing parties will question economic affairs today and social questions tomorrow. The plenary interpellation will be followed by standing committee's activities for two days.

The current extra House sitting will continue until May 13.

Taking the floor first, Rep. Yim Pang-hyon of the ruling DJP accentuated that the government's April 13 step was inevitable for the two great tasks in 1988 which will become a turning point for the basis of democracy.

Taking issue with the RDP's platform that national unification is the first task of the nation, transcending national ideology and political systems, Yim maintained that it is similar to the unification theory of Vietnam.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, vice president of the RDP, asserted that the government's plan to maintain the current Constitution was a betrayal of the people's consensus calling for the direct election of the president.

Kim proposed a meeting between president Chon Tu-hwan and RDP president Kim Yong-sam to save the situation.

SK070117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 87 p 2

[Text] The new opposition Reunification Democratic Party will propose a resolution calling for the nullification of the government's postponement of the constitutional amendment project.

In a special statement on April 13, President Chon Tu-hwan announced that constitutional debates will be shelved until after the Seoul Olympics.

The RDP led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung will also demand the invocation of the parliamentary investigation right for a thorough probe into the scandal involving the Pan Ocean Shipping Co.

The opposition party will take issue with alleged maneuvers by the ruling camp impeding the creation of the RDP and, if necessary, will demand investigation by the Assembly.

The RDP made the decision in a floor strategy meeting presided over by Kim Yong-sam at the Diplomatic Club, yesterday morning.

After the conference RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong told reporters that the participants in the gathering held the identical view that the April 13 statement is part of the "current regime's plot to prolong its grip on power."

He said, "We decided to mount a struggle to render the government's step null and void whatever the difficulty."

Kim went on to say that the scandal of the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. was the culmination of irregularities ascribable to the current government.

No Sin-yong Reiterates Stand

SK061224 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Wednesday made it clear that his government will not withdraw the April 13 measure to postpone the debate on the revision of the Constitution until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. "The April 13 measure taken by President Chon Tu-hwan was the best alternative for the people based on the objective assessment that the constitutional revision in the National Assembly is hardly possible," No told a national assembly plenary session. "Therefore, the debate on constitutional revision cannot be resumed," he said.

Even if the debates are resumed, no tangible fruits are likely to be reaped because the situation has not been improved since April 13. The resumption of the debates could bring disorder and may hamper the peaceful change of the government next February and the successful stage of the Olympics, he said.

In reply to an opposition lawmaker's question, No said, "It would be desirable to resume talks on constitutional amendments only after the nation sees the peaceful power transition and hosts the Olympics successfully."

The constitutional issue dominated the National Assembly. Opposition lawmakers demanded that the government revoke its April 13 decision while the ruling party lawmakers defended the government measure.

The ruling democratic justice party (DJP) lawmakers took issue with the recently formed opposition Reunification Democratic Party's [RDP] position on national unification and the opposition party president's inaugural speech on the Olympics and the presidential election. They criticized the RDP's position that national unification should be the foremost national task transcending political ideology and system as "reckless policy" and urged that the government take countermeasures.

The ruling party interpellators condemned RDP President Kim Yong-sam for comparing a presidential election under the current Constitution to elections in North Korea and the Seoul Olympics to the 1936 Berlin Olympics under Hitler's Nazi regime.

Opposition lawmakers, including Rep. Kim Tong-yong of the RDP, called for the revocation of the April 13 decision, saying that the people should be given back their right to freely choose their government through constitutional revision. Kim also proposed that President Chon meet with RDP President Kim Yong-sam to discuss current political problems.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS PROTEST POSTPONEMENT

SK070058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 87 p 3

[Text] More than 200 professors from six universities yesterday issued new statements, demanding that free discussions about the constitutional revision be resumed.

Fifty-five faculty members from Chungang University said that debates on a change into the Constitution should not be stopped under any circumstances.

They insisted that the government should immediately scrap the decision to ban the debate until after the Seoul Olympics next year.

Forty professors of Kangwon National University in Chunchon contended that it is hardly understandable for the government to prohibit such discussions.

The rest of the professors are 23 from Kukmin University, 20 from Kyunggi College, 54 from Keimyung University in Taegu and 28 professors of the Inha Institute of Technology in Incheon.

["UNEN editorial" -- MONTSAME identifier]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The 27th CPSU Congress approached the problems of war and peace from a new political position, thus enriching the cause of strengthening the measures of trust between states in complete harmony with the dictates of the times. The new package of principles for the creation of a universal system of international security in political, military, and humanitarian areas is nothing less than a display of the Soviet Union's adherence to the concept of a universal, all embracing system of state relations with different national and political structures.

The urgent tasks of the contemporary world are to have the nuclear powers refuse to resort to nuclear and conventional weapons either against each other or against a third country; prevent militarization of space; declare a moratorium on all nuclear tests; totally eliminate all weapons of mass destruction; decrease, under strict verification, military potentials; and abandon the policies of military-political blocs. Only under such conditions can complete confidence between the states be achieved and a nuclear-free world without violence be created.

It is obvious that the degree of confidence in the world will depend on the dialectics of developments in the world, on the correlation of capitalist and socialist forces, and on strategic parity.

Within this context, the package of new Soviet proposals establishes a reliable guarantee for the creation of a nonviolent world. It is now up to the United States to respond,

MPR foreign policy initiatives and the practical steps undertaken have always been directed at strengthening peace and confidence among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. [Words indistinct] for the creation of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. [Words indistinct] for the creation of a mechanism to ensure nonuse of force in interstate relations in Asia and the Pacific Ocean and to exclude violent means to solve disputes not only in the Asia-Pacific region but in the whole world, UNEN notes.

UNEN COMMENTS ON JAPANESE-U.S. TRADE PROBLEMS

OW070455 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME) -- Attempts by Reagan and Nakasone to achieve normalization of the severely acute trade and economic contradictions between Japan and the United States did not bring success, writes the UNEN, commenting on the completion of the Japanese prime minister's visit to the United States.

The Mongolian paper notes that Nakasone placed the blame for the worsening of trade differences on the United States, saying that many American industries are not competitive in the world market. At the same time, the U.S. Administration no longer hides its egotistical position in respect to trade with Japan.

Despite all this, the opinion of the leaders of the two countries did not differ in relation to other problems, in particular on the question of military and political cooperation between the United States and Japan. This is hardly surprising, in view of the statement by the Japanese Foreign Minister that he supports the broadening of military ties with the United States. Moreover, as witnessed by recent events, Japan not only actively participates in the Star Wars program, but has also turned into a propagandist for the inhuman SDI plans, emphasizes UNEN.

LUBSANGOMBO ATTENDS RECEPTION AT GDR EMBASSY

OWO62325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1353 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 May (MONTSAME) -- The GDR Embassy in the MPR hosted a reception today on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the MPR and the GDR. Present at the reception were S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Rinchin, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Dugersuren, MP minister of foreign affairs; U. Mablet, MPR minister of geology and mining industry and chairman of the MPR-GDR Friendship Association, and other officials.

L. Zoellner, GDR ambassador to the MPR, and S. Lubsangombo exchanged speeches at the reception.

SODNOM RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

OWO62305 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium [as received], received Guy William (Poolebrooke) Hart, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in connection with his presentation of credentials, and he had a talk with him.

Present at the meeting was A. Tsolmon, chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BK011421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] U Sein Lein, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] and secretary of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, accompanied by his wife, left for the U.S. today at 1540 to receive medical treatment. U Sein Lein, party joint general secretary and secretary of the State Council, was seen off at the airport by members of the Central Executive Committee of the BSPP led by U Aye Ko, party general secretary, and their wives; chairmen of the party Inspection Committee and the party Discipline Committee, and their wives; members of the State Council and their wives; the prime minister; the chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys and his wife; ministers; personnel from the party Central Committee Headquarters; Mr (William Hilspiel), charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy, and his wife; and senior military and civilian officials.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER AT ARMY CAMPS 1-9 APRIL

BK061442 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] People belonging to various insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoing have been surrendering with assorted arms and ammunition at different army camps, and the following surrenders were reported between 1 and 9 April:

Northeast Military Command: Platoon Leader Joseph of the Burma Communist Party's [BCP] Heavy Weapons Battalion and Private Myint Lwin of the 102d Military Zone surrendered with one M-20 at Mong Paw camp. Pvt Sai Yi of 2d Brigade and Pvt San Khaing of Mong Paw Township Administrative Unit turned themselves in with one M-21 and one carbine at Kyu-hkok garrison. Pvt Za Maw La of the Kachin Independence Army's [KIA] 2d Battalion surrendered with one M-21 at (Ta-mohnyin) camp. Lance Corporal Ko Lay of the 1st Brigade surrendered at Nam Hpakka camp. Sergeant Aik Pa and Pvt Tun Hlaing of the NDF's [National Democratic Front] 861st Battalion gave themselves up with one M-79 and one M-22 at Mong Kyet camp.

Eastern Military Command: Unit Leader Aik Pa of the BCP's Mong Hsan Township Defense Unit surrendered with one M-21 at Mong Yang Garrison. Pvts Aik Hkam and Aik Ton of the 815th Military Zone surrendered at Mong Yu camp. Unit Leader Seni of the 9th Battalion under the 761st Brigade gave himself up with one M-22 at (Kyet Kado) camp. Pvt Sam Po Nyo of the Karenni insurgent 1st Military Column surrendered at (Bulova) camp. Platoon Leader Ya Kyaw, and Pvts Tun Swe, Aik Kauk, and Yaw San of the insurgent Pa-o White Group surrendered with one M-16, one M-79, and two carbines at Ho-pong camp.

Northern Military Command: Sgt La Byat Nga Baung of the KIA's 254th Battalion gave himself up at Myitkyina Garrison. Pvt A-si Pok of the Naga insurgent group surrendered at La-he camp.

Central Military Command: Pvt Aye Ko of the Kayah insurgent group surrendered at Ya-bo camp.

[Text] U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], sent a message to 1987 Workers' Day rallies. The message reads:

I extend my joyous greetings to workers in the entire Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on this special occasion which honors the workers. Workers have had a fine tradition of actively participating in the struggle for independence and the safeguarding of it. While upholding this fine tradition, all workers need to participate in the task for the perpetuation of the state and construction of a peaceful and prosperous society under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Program Party. For this, the workers' organizations at different levels already have good organizational experience, and they must continue with their organizational work to get the workers to take an active part in nation-building tasks as a united force.

The economy of the country is being systematically developed through planning, and, at present, plans laid down for the 2d year of the Fifth 4-Year Plan are being implemented. As the economic plans are successfully implemented, the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people will further be fulfilled. Therefore, the workers must strive for successful implementation of the economic plan, raise efficiency, markedly increase production, reduce loss and wastage, and improve observance of worksite discipline.

The workers organizations at different levels must strive to effectively implement the priorities mentioned above for the success of the 1987-88 economic plan. While the entire working people are striving hard for the development of the country, destructive, insurgent elements in some border areas are carrying out obstructive and destructive acts. The Armed Forces and the people are jointly crushing these destructive insurgent elements who are harming the interests of the people. Only when these destructive, insurgent elements are annihilated will it be possible to accelerate efforts for the development of the country. Hence, the entire mass of workers must actively cooperate with the Armed Forces continuously for a total annihilation of destructive elements.

The entire mass of workers is urged to continuously take part in the endeavors for the realization of the political objectives laid down for the workers day this year, to take active part in carrying out national construction tasks under the leadership of the workers organizations at different levels, to strive for the successful implementation of the 1987-88 economic plan, and to cooperate with the Armed Forces for annihilation of the destructive elements.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN, GRANT -- U Nyunt Maung, deputy minister of planning and finance, and Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma, today signed a financial cooperation agreement for 1986-87 in Rangoon on 31 March. Under the agreement, the FRG Government will provide Burma with a capital loan of DM 35 million, the equivalent of about 129 million kyat, and a financial assistance of DM 2.3 million, the equivalent of 8.5 million kyat. The capital loan will be used in the energy and industrial projects under way, in procuring spares for locomotives, and to supplement funds needed for the cooperative oil mill project. The assistance will be used in the health and education programs of the rural water project. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Mar 87 BK]

[Unattributed "talk": "Thai-Chinese Collusion"]

[Text] Among the political events which is being widely discussed by the public in Thailand is the visit to China by Thai Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. It is certain that the purpose of the visit was not to consolidate peace and mutual understanding among the people of the various nations in this region. The visit will only lead to an arms race and to the creation of tension in this region. This is because the purpose of the visit to China by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and his delegation was to purchase weapons and to hold talks with the Chinese side on their military collusion with a view to opposing the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples, in particular the revival of the Cambodian people.

Regarding this, BBC radio pointed out that the main purpose of Sino-Thai relations in the new era is to provide support for what the BBC called the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. China has supplied weapons to the combined forces in Cambodia, including the Khmer Rouge, through Thailand with cooperation from the Thai Army. General Yang Deshi, chief of Chinese General Staff, who paid a visit to Thailand last January, also said that China will continue its policy of supplying weapons in a broad-minded spirit. He meant the supply of weapons at cheap prices to Thailand.

Regarding this, there was a news report earlier that China had handed over a number of artillery pieces to Thailand and that it will also sell some 50 tanks and a large number of armored vehicles at cheap prices. There is no doubt that these are only a small part of the supplies that have been provided. Actually, there is much more collusion between Thailand and China in the military and other fields.

It is still remembered by all that after the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers -- faithful lackeys of Beijing -- were driven out of the country by the Cambodian people, it was Thailand which provided shelter and China which gave assistance in the form of money and weapons to them while fostering and training them and then sending them back to Cambodia to sabotage the peace of the Cambodian people. For Thailand, in addition to providing shelter for the Cambodian reactionaries, every time the Cambodian reactionaries have been sent to carry out activities to create disturbances and sabotage the peace of the Cambodian people, the Thai military authorities have provided protection for them. They have assisted and supported the Cambodian reactionaries by collecting intelligence and launching artillery shellings to provide cover for them while regularly mobilizing their forces to violate the territorial waters, land, and airspace of the PRK.

It therefore comes as no surprise that Thailand has daily received an increased amount of military assistance from Beijing. It is equally certain that the aim of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in journeying to Beijing on this occasion is nothing but to step up and further strengthen their military collusion.

It is certain that following the said acts of the Thai military, those who have lost the most are the Thai people themselves, because they desire peace and want to engage in trade with their neighboring country. The Thai people do not want war or tension with any neighboring country.

[1 May PASASON editorial: "Let Our Working Class March Forward With New Viewpoints To Successfully Fulfill Political Tasks of the Party in the New Stage"]

[Text] 1 May is international labor day. It is regarded as a day of solidarity of the working class and laboring people throughout the world, a day showing the combat forces of the laboring people of various countries, and a festive day for everyone in all socialist countries.

This 1 May marks the 101st anniversary of International Labor Day, and it comes at a time when the world situation has become more complicated as a result of the U.S. space arms race and its intervention and aggression in various countries. Nevertheless, it comes at a time when the working class and laboring people in capitalist countries are struggling fiercely and furiously for better living conditions and employment and to obstruct war in order to safeguard peace.

The working class and laboring people in various colonial and liberated countries have followed paths they chose for themselves. They all have manfully struggled to restore their independence and to defend their countries. Their struggle has not been isolated. At the same time, the working class and laboring people in the various socialist countries have developed and strengthened and have become a rampart for the struggle to safeguard peace and justice in the world.

In our country in particular, the 101st anniversary of May Day this year is very significant because it comes at a time when the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes are translating into reality the contents and spirit of the fourth party congress and endeavoring to implement with new viewpoints the state plan for 1987 -- the second year of the Second 5-Year Plan.

In the past year, despite the fact that the world situation has become more complicated and the enemies of the revolution have repeatedly resorted to using all schemes and tricks aimed at subverting and sabotaging our country, thanks to the talented leaderships of the LPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and with the resolution of the fourth party congress as the beacon, the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes have positively and continuously promoted and expanded the glorious traditions and leading roles of the working class in carrying out tasks in all branches. As a result, the economic and social life in our country has been improved while the collective way of earning a living has been consolidated. The movements to eliminate the old viewpoints and then switch to the new ones have been extensively carried out in all economic and social sectors. The centralized bureaucratic administration based on state-financing system has been gradually abolished and been replaced with the new business accountability mechanism which has been profitably implemented in various factories or plants and production bases throughout the country. These are the satisfactory initial achievements scored in translating into reality the contents and spirit of the fourth party congress. They are also considered new achievements scored to welcome the 101st anniversary of the international labor day.

But when compared to the requirements of the new political tasks of the party, these achievements are still not sufficient. It is necessary for us to further endeavor to fulfill the lofty tasks and the honorable, elegant historic cause of our party throughout the transition period.

class and laboring people of various tribes unite closely around the party and resolutely struggle to do away with the old viewpoints and switch completely to new viewpoints. Particularly, we must truly understand the new economic viewpoints of the party while gradually doing away with the old, centralized bureaucratic administration based on state-financing system and replacing it with the new business accountability in the entire economic and social life in our country. This is because of the fact that to successfully build socialism in our country we are objectively required to dare to study and invent, dare to accept facts, and dare to do away with old viewpoints and march forward with new ones.

Along with this, our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes should further heighten vigilance to defend the revolutionary gains and to check and defeat in time all schemes of deceitful propaganda aimed at creating disturbances as well as divisive and sabotage schemes against our country by the imperialists and various reactionary powers. We must also strive to successfully implement the two strategic tasks of the party, namely the defense and the building of the country, throughout the transition period.

To successfully implement the aforesaid political tasks of the party in the new stage, first and foremost, our Lao working class and entire laboring people of various tribes must continue to study thoroughly and understand deeply Marxism-Leninism and the line and policies of the party, in particular the resolution of the fourth party congress. We must concretize that resolution and organize to creatively and effectively implement it in accordance with practical conditions in all localities, units, factories, and plants.

Let our Lao working class and laboring people take the initiative in educating, training, and tempering ourselves in order to increasingly raise the levels of our qualifications, knowledge, and abilities. Our working class and laboring people must act as an example in carrying out all production and combat movements. In particular, we must act as an example in switching from old views to new ones, from the old way of working -- the bureaucratic administration based on state-financing -- to the new, highly efficient working way -- the business accountability system.

Certainly, these tasks and responsibilities are heavy and complicated. But, with the precious traditions of May Day, under the talented leadership of the LPRP -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party of our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes -- and with the resolution of the fourth party congress as the beacon it is certain that our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes will be able to successfully fulfill our historic cause in building the country in the advance to socialism.

Promoting and expanding the 1 May spirit, let our Lao working class and laboring people march forward heroically.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS INDIAN DELEGATION

BK061053 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 6 (KPL) -- First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Khamphay Boupoua received here on May 4 a delegation of the Indian Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by its President (Sapyaden Shastri).

During talks, Khamphay Boupoua briefed the Indian guests on the policy of the Lao PDR for peace, describing it as an effort to contribute to the cause of peace and security in the region and the world. He also wished the delegation success in its working visit here.

The Indian delegation left here yesterday after a week-long visit. While in Laos, the delegation met with the Lao officials concerned and visited the Revolutionary Museum and some production bases around Vientiane capital.

PASASON URGES RENOVATING CADRE WORK, APPARATUSES

BK020642 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Apr 87

[23 April PASASON editorial: "Pay Attention to Upgrading Apparatuses and Cadre Work"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in the management of a socialist economy, the role of the central level is extremely important, because this level plays the leading role and shoulders the most difficult and complicated responsibility. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the effectiveness of state management at various levels at the center and the countryside remains very low. We must study and draw additional lessons.

In appreciating the urgent and vital issues in gradually shifting the economy to the business accounting mechanism, we must understand that this is a move to hand over autonomy in business production to grass-roots economic sectors. Therefore, it is requested that the higher levels further heighten a sense of vigilance to fulfill their overall responsibilities nationwide. This means that the party's line must be spelled out in detail both in specific economic projects and in the state's economic policy according to the plans set forth in all major fields. Therefore, it is urgent that the standard of apparatuses and cadres be elevated, aiming at small numbers but efficiency. At the same time, it should be noted that the shift to the mechanism of business accounting is a switch from an administrative management style to an economic management style. This is the latest urgent call, asking for a change in the quality of the movement of the apparatuses at the higher levels. It calls for the use of a high level of economic technology, which means that we must have not only theoretical knowledge but the capacity to capability to translate theory into reality. In addition, it should be understood that the shift to the business accounting mechanism and production autonomy must not be construed to mean that the role of their basic laws [kot mai] in management is reduced. On the contrary, we must increase the effectiveness of certain basic laws in the management of the economy. In the past, state economic management organizations have implemented numerous regulations with regard to the economy. However, these regulations are still not thorough because they were established before the basic laws were passed. The higher levels should have enacted the basic laws before these regulations were implemented. As for the detailed regulations, they should have been outlined by the lower and grass-roots levels within the framework set by the basic laws.

It should be noted that in switching to the business management mechanism, while certain strengths have been pointed out, some negative phenomena, greed, and bribery may also have been present. As a result, the tasks of inspection and investigation remain vital. The shift to the business accounting mechanism will allow the state organizations at the center and in the countryside to fulfill their important, complicated tasks more effectively and extricate themselves from resolving only trivial issues. This is the basis for studying and mapping out plans to upgrade the apparatuses, reorganize cadres, and elevate the efficiency of centralized management while turning to the business accounting mechanism. Therefore, it is necessary for the apparatuses to be made simple and for attention to be paid to training, upgrading, and selecting cadres. To allow the grass-roots sectors to shift correctly and positively to the business accounting mechanism, heads of the host organizations [ongkan chaophap] must remain close to and guide them in implementing all plans.

cadres who are both capable and reliable to all key sectors. For example, these cadres must be highly capable of conducting research programs and analyzing and summing up good lessons. At the same time, there must be inspections, and the grass-roots levels must have assistance in resolving difficulties, constantly rectifying all mistakes, and promptly drawing lessons.

PASASON VIEWS CHANGING OF MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

BK051329 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 24 Apr 87

[24 April PASASON editorial: "Firmly Grasp the Orientations of Renovation of the New Economic Management Mechanism"]

[Excerpts] The fourth party congress adopted the following orientations for renovating the economic management mechanism: The renovation must proceed resolutely, must be steadily carried out step by step, must be done without any delay, and must be done systematically and completely. The mechanism must be modified and improved continuously. We must oppose conservatism and must try to achieve the maximum result. [passage omitted]

Regarding the substance of the renovation of the economic management mechanism, it is first necessary to outline the guidelines and tasks for developing business and production on the basis of exploring and exploiting all potential and studying and firmly grasping market requirements. What is important is that we must try to define the guidelines and tasks for marketing development. Then, from these guidelines we will find a reasonable and effective form of organization. Special attention must be paid to drawing lessons and applying the organizational form of the new type of state enterprises.

Meanwhile, the renovation of management at the grass roots must be carried out realistically. Regarding this, attention must be paid to widening and improving the system of wages based on products and contracts and to training and seeking skillful technicians. Then requirements for material and equipment will be established and all property examined and listed prior to being delivered or accepted. In an enterprise, there must be documents specifying the management duty for each unit, worker, or state employee so that all property will be handled by a certain unit or certain personnel.

What is specially important is the need to achieve all-round collectivization so as to make the renovation massive and closely linked with the masses. Through this renovation we can reconstruct the organization. In particular, we must examine, evaluate, and correctly assign key cadres to the grass roots. To say that the renovation must start from the grass-roots units does not mean that these grass-roots units will bear sole responsibility. Various organizations at the higher echelons, particularly at the supervisory level, play a decisive role in ensuring the active and correct renovation at the grass roots. They must closely associate with and promptly help the grass-roots units resolve problems. They should take responsibility together with the grass-roots units and encourage them to draw lessons and propose any change to the overall policy and procedures. The renovation of the economic management mechanism and the shift toward the socialist business accounting mechanism is revolutionary, scientific, and mass work. Even though it is economic work, many other types of work -- ideological and organizational work, and the work on cadres, mass mobilization, and state management -- must be carried out. For this reason, various party, mass, and state organizations at various levels must also share the responsibility. However, the main responsibility rests with the organizations and personnel directly responsible for guiding economic management.

[Text] Sino-Thai military cooperation made a major step forward with the signing in Beijing late last week of the first official arms purchase agreement between the two countries, analysts said Monday. The agreement, which followed earlier confidential [as heard] weapons delivered to Thailand by China, was signed by Thai Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut during a 3-day private visit to Beijing that ended Saturday. It was considered the largest ever in terms of quantity. General Chawalit had declined to discuss with reporters the arms purchase from China, which according to a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official was aimed at boosting Thai defenses along the volatile Thai-Cambodian border.

Informed diplomatic sources in Beijing said the agreement included commitment to sell Thailand several dozen T-69 tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and a large quantity of 130-mm artillery shells. They said the outdated equipment was sold at between 10 and 25 percent below market cost. The agreement was inked following a visit to here in mid-January by the head of the Chinese Armed Forces, General Yang Dezhi, who offered Bangkok an assortment of weapons at extremely low friendship prices.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official, who requested anonymity, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS Monday that low prices, suitability with the geographical condition, quick delivery, and a Chinese guarantee that spare parts will be sent when needed immediately were the major reasons behind the deal. The terms of payment are at least 20 years, the official said, adding that he had no knowledge whether part of it would be paid in the form of Thai goods as mentioned earlier by diplomatic sources in Beijing. Most of the weapons will be sent to the Thai-Cambodian border, where Thai forces frequently clash with Vietnamese troops since Hanoi ousted the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh in early 1979, the official said.

COMPLIANCE WITH U.S. TRADE OBLIGATIONS URGED

BK061017 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 6 May 87 pp 5, 12

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has reminded the government to comply with the obligations made with the United States, particularly on changing import controls on soybean residue from the quota to a duty system. He said incidents of U.S. trade protectionism against Thai products could not be solved by lobbying alone. Danai Dulalampha, director general of the Foreign Ministry Economic Department, said as the U.S. presidential election will occur next year, trade protectionism is very strong in the United States. [passage omitted]

The Thai Embassy in Washington, together with other ASEAN countries and countries affected by the omnibus bill, have tried to lobby to reduce the impact of the bill. A possibility of success exists because a majority of U.S. Administration officials continue to realize the significance of U.S. relations with other countries, unlike the congressional sector which mainly seeks to protect U.S. interests.

Danai said: "Our envoy in Washington has been trying to ask major senators, such as Sam Gibbons and others, to help Thailand on this matter." He said what Thailand must do quickly, in addition to trying to reduce the impact of the bill, is to carry out the promises made to the United States in exchange for its General System of Preferences [GSP] on customs treatment. The current U.S. attitude is that it is prepared to withdraw the GSP privileges immediately and give them to other countries if Thailand does not comply with the U.S. requests.

do not have a strong impact, such as video and movie copyrights. Danai said Thailand should comply with the U.S. request to put soybeans on a tariff system instead of the current quota system and try to assure farmers that the change will not affect their prices.

ARMY LAUNCHES ANTICOMMUNIST OPERATION IN SOUTH

BK061157 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] According to the public relations center of Region 4, the 42d combined civilian, police, and military command under the leadership of Colonel Sunthon Winitchaikun launched an operation codenamed "Thaksin 4205," on 20 April in the area where Tha Chang, Chaiya, and Tha Chana Districts of Surat Thani merge to suppress and search for communist terrorist hideouts and arms caches and to discourage forest destruction in the national reserve forest in Tha Chana District.

The command had information that about 10-15 communist terrorists arbitrarily distributed land in the reserve forest in Tha Chana as part of their mass mobilization campaign, and the disclosure by defected communist terrorists revealed that there were arms caches in the Tha Chana forests. The operation seized one each M-16, AKA, and SK rifle, about 11,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, and equipment weighing about 2 tons used for manufacturing weapons, ammunition, and landmines.

Operation "Thaksin 4205" will continue to suppress communist terrorists and search for their weapons to bring peace to the people and security for the country in accordance with the policy of the 4th Army Region.

THE NATION SUGGESTS PREM MAKE TV APPEARANCE

BK070159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Prem Must Prove He Is Accountable, in Control"]

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has reportedly been weighing the pros and cons of appearing on national TV to talk about his administration and other issues of public interest. We think it is a good idea for him to tell the nation what is going on inside and outside his administration. This will be a rare opportunity of Prem to prove that he has been on top of all important issues, and more importantly, that he is still in control.

Ever since he publicly confessed during a naval review last month that without support of the Armed Forces he would not have been a premier and wouldn't even want to be one, he has created a serious doubt in the public mind on whether he considers himself accountable to the House of Representatives and the general public. There has also been a looming doubt on whether Prem is still in control and knows what is going on.

Government spokesmen and several Cabinet members have often claimed that Prem works extremely hard, stays on top of all important issues, and makes key decisions. However, such claims are not verifiable because Prem has been shielded from the press. Prem's spokesmen cannot answer a lot of questions from reporters. Neither can they say where Prem stands on several current issues. Prem's monthly press conference can hardly bridge the communications gap because he likes to talk only about non-sensitive issues.

appearances and delivering "canned" speeches. The impression we have got from watching him from afar is that Prem believes nothing has gone seriously wrong. He also seems to want to maintain his image of being an indispensable leader who stays above all political conflicts in the land.

The problem with this style of leadership is that Prem tends to believe that he is beyond reproach. His aides and cabinet members try to please Prem by insulating him from problems and conflicts. The lobbying to "kill" the censure motion by military officers and government MPs was obviously an attempt to placate Prem.

However, the "killing" of the censure motion backfired and hurt the image of Prem and his administration. For it showed that Prem condoned military intervention in parliamentary politics and disregarded the legitimate right of the opposition to hold him and his Cabinet accountable in the House of Representatives. A recent public opinion survey by the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University showed that Prem's popularity has been on the decline. This has prompted his aides and some Cabinet members to urge Prem to do something, including going on a nationwide TV programme to defend his record.

We want to remind Prem that since he holds the premiership of a democratic civilian government in a parliamentary system, he is always accountable to the House and the general public. Moreover, since he is not an elected MP, Prem has to prove also that a non-elected premier like him is competent enough to lead an elected civilian administration.

The British premier faces impromptu questions from opposition MPs in the House for at least 15 minutes every Tuesday and Thursday. The Prime Minister Question Time, as the British call it, is one good way of keeping the British premier on her or his toes and knowing what is going on inside and outside the government.

If Prem chooses not to go on TV, how else is he going to show that he is accountable? Dodging behind his aides and Cabinet members and hoping for political conflicts to go away is certainly not a good way to show that he knows what is going on and that he is still in control.

No Appearance Confirmation

BK070157 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 87 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon yesterday refused to confirm press reports that he would appear in a special television programme to clarify major controversies.

In an impromptu interview after presiding over the opening of the seminar on "The Promotion of Buddhism for National Security" at Government House, Prem sidestepped a question on how he would respond to reports of growing public demand for his TV appearance.

"Tell me, which group of people wants me to appear on TV," he retorted before walking away without making any further comments.

There have been press reports that Prem and some Cabinet members would soon appear in a special TV programme in a move to restore public confidence in the government following the "killing" of the censure motion against the Cabinet on April 22.

the government and the army have come under fire since then for allegedly lobbying 19 opposition MPs to withdraw their signatures from the motion, effectively aborting the move to call a no-confidence debate.

Meanwhile, Government Spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya dismissed as groundless a report in a Thai-language newspaper that Prem has tentatively set May 15 as the date for his special TV programme.

"May 15 might be scheduled for the performance of [the] 'Pyongyang' (North Korean acrobatic troupe)," he quipped.

The spokesman said the prime minister will have a chance to get his message across to the public soon when he holds his monthly press conference at Government House. Members of the Press may be allowed to pose various questions to the premier during the occasion. The date for the press conference has not yet been fixed, he added.

Michai also urged all critics to recommend the government on how to resolve various problems such as unemployment instead of just criticizing the government performance.

Asked to comment on a call for Prem to step down, Michai said: "Is that the best way out? In case Prem resigned, who would replace him? ... Are you sure the new premier would fare better than Gen Prem?" Michai asked reporters.

Voicing similar views, Deputy Government Spokesman Montri Chenwitkan challenged reporters to propose names of potential candidates to succeed Prem under the present political circumstances.

Describing Prem as a "good man," Montri said he saw no other persons more suitable than Prem to retain the premiership at the moment. None of political party leaders are popular enough to replace Prem, Montri noted.

In a recent opinion poll of Chulalongkorn University's Social Research Institute, the most popular choice of premier is Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, followed by former Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Gen Prem, and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet and Social Action leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila ranked fifth, sixth and seventh respectively.

Montri predicted a political turmoil if Premier Prem quits his post.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun said he saw no problem on the part of Prem in appearing in the special TV programme. But actually, Prem has talked to people frequently during his trips in Bangkok and other provinces, Prachuap said. He said the government's PR officials and the government spokesman will map out details of the special TV programme if the government thinks the programme necessary.

BRUNEI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SITTHI

BK061203 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Visiting Brunei Deputy Foreign Minister Dato Zakaria called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

the visitor and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi discussed the latter's coming visit to the Soviet Union from 10 to 14 May. Brunei feels this is very important and hopes that, with its authority, the Soviet side will show an improved attitude which will lead to settlement of the Cambodian problem. If the Cambodian problem is resolved, ties between the Soviet Union and ASEAN could improve.

During the visitor's meeting with the Thai deputy foreign minister, they discussed bilateral relations and cooperation, with Praphat assuring the visitor that Thailand is ready to cooperate in every field. The Brunei visitor noted that his country is reviewing its food production plan to meet its demands and Brunei's interest in joint investment in fabric and clothes production. Detailed discussions in these areas as well as in investment and fishery cooperation will follow. The Brunei visitor also expressed interest in cultural and youth exchanges because they will serve to strengthen ties and understanding between the two countries in future generations.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI TO VISIT POLAND

BK060814 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Poland during May 15 to 17 this year at the invitation of Mr Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

THAILAND-HUNGARY COUNTERTRADE DEAL ANNOUNCED

BK061147 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 May 87 pp 3, 2

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Mrs Oranut Osathanon disclosed that Thailand has sold 1,000 metric tons of second grade 100 percent rice worth 6 million baht to Hungary. The purchase was the result of trade talks by Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit during his visit to Hungary in March.

Mrs Oranut said the rice deal was made on a countertrade base -- Thailand buys medical equipment from Hungary while Hungary buys agricultural products from Thailand. The countertrade program will be worth about 32 million baht, or about half the value of the medical equipment Thailand will buy from Hungary. Hungary will buy another 4,000 metric tons of rice from Thailand.

"This rice sale is good in helping us release another amount of rice and, most importantly, it will help us shore up the domestic rice price," Mrs Oranut said.

JOINT FISHERY VENTURE PLANNED WITH INDIA

BK060818 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Several Indian businessmen have shown interest in fishing joint ventures with Thailand. The interest was conveyed to the Thai delegation headed by Fisheries Department Deputy Chief Plotprasop Suratsawadi who visited India between April 26 and May 2 for talks on fishery cooperation between the two countries. Two of the six members of the delegation represented the private sector. Apart from talks with the Indian Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture, the delegates also met 45 representatives of the Indian private sector. Ten of them have shown interest in fishing joint ventures with Thai counterpart, four of whom want to start the business immediately.

The Indian side demanded 60 percent of the catch from such a joint venture while the Thai partners will be entitled to 40 percent. Thai officials will meet on Thursday to map out guidelines in dealing with the Indians before the signing of an agreement, which is expected next week.

65 LAO REFUGEES RETURNED TO ORIGINAL CAMP

BK070155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 87 p 3

[Text] The Interior Ministry early last week transferred 65 Laotians from a refugee processing centre in Chon Buri Province to their original camp in Nakhon Phanom Province, aid officials said yesterday.

The officials said the group was moved on April 27 from Phanat Nikhom centre to Ban Na Pho, the first camp for 22,000 lowland Laotian refugees near the Laotian border.

They said the 65 have stayed at Phanat Nikhom for longer than six months, the maximum period allowed for a refugee to stay before departure to resettlement countries.

Sources said some of them arrived at the centre five years ago.

Indochinese refugees are usually brought to Phanat Nikhom for final processing after resettlement countries have shown the interest to accept them.

Sources said it was the first time since August 1983 that Thailand moved long-staying refugees from Phanat Nikhom back to their first camp since arrival.

Sources said they believe officials of the Interior Ministry will look into the record of other long-staying refugees at the centre and return them to their original camps.

But sources said the 65 lowland Laotians can still be interviewed for resettlement while at Ban Na Pho.

Relief sources said the United States, Australia and Canada finally rejected the 65 because they were believed to have lied about their background, had links with the current communist government in Laos, or were judged not liable for persecution in their homeland on return.

Others simply had no family or other ties with the resettlement countries.

In a statement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said it would continue to urge Western countries to accept the 65 Laotians.

OW061552 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- A Czechoslovak Government economic delegation arrived here today for the eighth session of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, first deputy prime minister and president of the Czechoslovak section of the said commission. It was welcomed by Tran Duc Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Miroslav Kapoun was present on the occasion.

CPVCC SECRETARY MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK LECTURER

OW061019 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- Prof. V. Kresle, department head of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and lecturer of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, has paid a working visit to Vietnam.

He informed Vietnamese audience of the implementation of the resolution of the 17th CPC Congress in Czechoslovakia [word indistinct] his lectures arranged in Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Quang Ninh Provinces.

Prof. V. Kresle was received by Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORT ON NGUYEN VAN LINH VISIT

BK061237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] In early May, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee paid a working visit to the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant. He was accompanied during the visit and in the working sessions by Comrades Vu Ngoc Hai, member of the party Central Committee and minister of energy; Le Van Sang, vice minister of building; Nguyen Dinh So, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee; and Kachin, Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam. Comrades Ngo Xuan Loc, alternate member of the party Central Committee and general director of the Da River General Construction Corporation; (Barachenko), chief Soviet specialist; and a large number of Vietnamese cadres, workers, and combatants and Soviet specialists worked with the comrade general secretary at a time when the construction site was urgently launching a Vietnamese-Soviet emulation drive to score achievements in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and to fulfill the objective of satisfactorily completing various projects so as to successfully fight against flash floods in 1987.

The comrade general secretary specifically examined a number of principal projects and made suggestions concerning their pace of construction. [paragraph continues]

He toured the residential quarters of the Soviet specialists and attended a meeting of more than 1,000 Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists organized by the Da River General Construction Corporation.

At the construction site of Project No 123, located on the right bank of the river, which offers a panoramic view of the entire construction area, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh saw the hectic and intensive activities of tens of thousands of workers and thousands of vehicles and machines which were urgently adding earth and rocks to the spillway. He was briefed by Comrade Ngo Xuan Loc on the general features of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project and on the results obtained during the past 8 years in fulfilling the construction objectives.

Over the past 8 years, the Vietnamese and Soviet builders at the construction site have united, upheld their revolutionary heroism and socialist internationalism, surmounted difficulties, worked creatively, and completed an important amount of work. Along with the two successful dammings of the Da River, they have excavated 28 million cubic meters of earth, used 14.8 million cubic meters of earth and rocks to build the main dam, poured 1.2 million cubic meters of concrete, and installed 9,000 metric tons of equipment. Through their work, the builders have quickly matured in all respects and are now capable of shouldering the tasks entrusted to them in the new stage of the project. In 1987, to achieve the objective of commissioning the first generator unit in mid-1988 and successfully fighting against flash floods this year, the construction site will excavate more than 6 million cubic meters of earth and rocks, pour 400,000 cubic meters of concrete in the main project, and install 9,600 metric tons of hydraulic equipment, 1.2 to 4.5 times more than the volume of equipment assembled in 1986.

Comrades Ngo Xuan Loc and (Barachenko) informed the comrade general secretary: The collective of the project builders wish that the state organs, ministries, and sectors at the central level would provide them with sufficient capital, materials, grain and foodstuffs in good time, thereby creating favorable conditions for cadres and workers at the construction site to make better contributions of their energy and intellect to the successful implementation of the task of building the Hao Binh hydroelectric power project.

The comrade general secretary noted with satisfaction that, on his second visit to the construction site, the Hoa Binh power plant, our country's largest hydroelectric power project, is taking shape thanks to the selfless labor of Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists. In the immediate future, although there are still numerous difficulties and shortcomings, the objective of commissioning the first generator unit by mid-1988 will certainly be achieved. Like the Tri An hydroelectric power project and the Vung Tau natural gas and oil venture, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project is a brilliant symbol of Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity and friendship. The project will not only generate a large volume of electricity but will also serve as a school to train scientific and technical cadres for Vietnam's nascent hydroelectric industry.

In the generator tunnel under the spillway, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh cordially chatted with workers who were working selflessly day and night to achieve the objective of putting the first generator unit into operation by mid-1988. Closely holding the hands of Comrade (Nguyen Huyen Kiet), national outstanding emulator, and some other workers, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: You are performing a very great task, building our country's largest hydroelectric power plant to help enrich the fatherland. Taking pride in having a chance to work at this project of the century, you should work creatively to move closer to the day when the first generator unit will become operational. Everything for the commissioning of the first generator unit by mid-1988 -- this must become a stirring hymn to labor that stimulates all people to work.

During his meeting with the comrade Soviet specialists, their families, and their children who are living and working at the construction site, the comrade general secretary conveyed the solicitous regards of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the comrade specialists who, together with the Vietnamese workers, are striving to overcome difficulties and hardships and are working efficiently to build the power plant.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: Whether our Vietnam can advance to socialism rapidly or not depends in part on the contributions of this project and of the comrade specialists. With your great proletarian internationalism and with the pride of those coming from the homeland of Lenin, you have overcome many difficulties and have set shining examples of socialist internationalism and selfless labor. The comrade chief specialist himself has been away from his family for 8 years while many other comrades have been living far from home for 4, 5 years in succession. However, you still stay close to the worksite and work with dedication and a high sense of responsibility. Some comrades have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty. Your name will live forever with this monumental project. Along with your construction work, you have also trained for Vietnam a contingent of hydroelectric power workers. Together with the Vietnamese workers, you are highly concentrating your efforts on speeding up the construction of the first generator unit so that it may be commissioned early. When that day comes, it will be a labor festival of our entire country. The Vietnamese people are looking forward to that festive day. I sincerely express my gratitude and admiration for the great sacrifices of the comrade specialists and for the effective assistance of the Soviet people. Glory to the Vietnamese and Soviet builders at this project of the century!

Addressing the representatives of Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh warmly commended the great achievements scored by the construction site in the past, which have helped dam the Da River, known for thousands of years for its ferocity, and which have advanced the project closer to completion. He praised the active contributions of the people, cadres, sectors, and localities of Ha Son Binh Province to creating favorable conditions for the worksite to achieve its construction objectives.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh pointed out the three major economic programs set forth by the sixth party congress and stressed: To implement these programs, we must solve the energy question, especially electricity. However, with too low an average power distribution -- 100 kwh per capital per year -- at present, if we do not rectify this state of affairs soon, not only will it be difficult for us to carry out the three economic programs but also the people's life itself will be very difficult. This testifies to the extremely important demand that the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant be built expeditiously so that it may become operational soon. Once the Hoa Binh plant is completed, our country will have an electricity output 5 times larger than now, and this will help create one of the necessary conditions for us to realize national industrialization and successfully carry out the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense. Aside from supplying power, this project will have a great impact in many fields, such as improvement of the environment, drought and flash flood control, and development of maritime communications and transportation. Lenin said communism is Soviet power plus nationwide electrification. With their creative labor, the Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet specialists are satisfactorily implementing this instruction by Lenin in this project.

On Soviet assistance, the comrade general secretary pointed out: Along with many other projects built with Soviet assistance, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant is a great project. This is the pride of the Vietnamese people, a brilliant symbol of the great and effective assistance provided by the Soviet party, government, and people. [paragraph continues]

In the past, in the struggle against the aggressor enemy, every success of the Vietnamese people, big or small, was inseparable from the assistance of fraternal Soviet Union.

Today, in socialist construction and in the defense of the socialist homeland, the Vietnamese people continue to receive great, multifaceted assistance from the Soviet people, of which we must mention first of all the various leading economic projects. In the near future, the Vietnamese party and government will review and evaluate the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and will decide on new forms and measures aimed at further raising the efficiency of this cooperation.

Regarding the Soviet specialists in particular, I am pleased to note that in Hoa Binh just like at many other major projects, the comrade Soviet specialists have worked in the spirit of communism. We can say with pride that at this place Vietnamese-Soviet socialist international collectives which symbolize the spirit of creative labor and stalwartness are taking shape and the renovation spirit of the 6th CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress is being implemented on the construction front so as to feed the electricity generated by the Da River to the power grid at an early date.

Solidarity and unity is our slogan of action. On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the people of Vietnam, I would like to express deep gratitude to the CPSU headed by Comrade Gorbachev, and to the fraternal Soviet Government and people who have given and are giving Vietnam great, all-round, and effective assistance. Thanks to the homeland of great Lenin for sending to Vietnam marvelous specialists who, with their actions, have contributed and are contributing actively to the success of the Vietnamese revolution.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh deeply analyzed our country's socioeconomic situation at present and the fundamental viewpoints of the sixth party Central Committee's second plenum resolution. He pointed out: This situation requires that the entire party and people, first of all the various economic sectors, make great efforts to bring about positive and uniform changes. As far as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant construction site is concerned, the immediate tasks remain very heavy; and not a few difficulties still exist. To beat the flash floods of 1987 and ensure that the plant's generator unit No 1 will be put into operation in mid-1988, the worksite must concentrate its labor force and equipment to a high degree on achieving even higher productivity and quality and meeting the established schedule for the construction of various projects. With cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union, we will be able to stabilize step by step the socioeconomic situation as well as to meet the targets set for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project.

The comrade expressed the belief that since the conquerors of the Da River have, by their own labor, created tunnels with a way out, our entire party and people, guided by the sixth party congress resolution and the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution, will find the paths to get out from the current socioeconomic situation with a new resolve and a new creativity. He pledged to struggle as a stalwart fighter in his own position to contribute to opening these paths.

The comrade instructed the sectors concerned at the central level in Ha Son Binh Province to intensify guidance as warranted by their functions so as to promptly meet the demands for production and life at the worksite.

The comrade general secretary told the Vietnamese cadres and workers: We have here the best conditions for working and studying. All must unite together and modestly learn from the experience of the Soviet specialists so as to rapidly build up a fledgling contingent of hydroelectric workers worthy of the confidence of both parties and states. [paragraph continues]

Resolute efforts must be made to overcome negative phenomena in management and production and strictly practice thrift so as to utilize fraternal aid effectively. It is necessary to constantly enhance the quality of new workers so we will have more and more socialist labor collectives and labor heroes.

To build the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project also means to contribute to providing a way out for our national economy.

On behalf of the Vietnamese construction workers, Comrade Vu Ngoc Hai pledged with the comrade general secretary to uphold socialist solidarity and cooperation and devote all energy and intellect to successfully building the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, first of all by finishing all the work designed to contain the floodwater and other construction projects planned for 1987 and ensuring the activation of generator unit No 1 in mid-1988, so that the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project will truly become the most magnificent and splendid symbol of the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN ON PEOPLE'S ROLE IN MANAGEMENT

BK061512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 87

[NHAN DAN 30 April editorial: "Revolution Is an Undertaking of the Masses"]

[Text] It is the people who create history, and revolution is an undertaking of the masses. In the history of national construction and defense, the masses play a decisive role.

Deeply imbued with revolutionary doctrines, our people have fought gallantly and resourcefully and worked diligently and creatively for the independence and freedom of the fatherland as well as for the sake of socialism. All of the country's great or small achievements have been scored with the great contributions of our entire people.

Our party has no other aim than to struggle for the happiness of the people. The strength of the party lies in its close link with the masses. At its sixth congress, in reviewing its revolutionary activities over the past years, our party acquired many lessons of experience. The first among these lessons is that in all steps of its activities, the party must be permeated with the concept of using the people as the base and establishing and promoting the right to mastery of the laboring people.

As a ruling party, it is necessary for our party to pay special attention to caring for and consolidating relations between itself and the masses and ensure that all of its standpoints and policies stem from the interests, aspirations, and abilities of the laboring people and arouse the sympathy of the masses.

Under the combined system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state, the mass viewpoint of the party must be manifested in all activities of itself and of the administration. At all times, normal or difficult, and in all activities, all echelons, sectors, and production organizations must be permeated with the motto that the people are allowed to know, to debate, to perform, and to control. This is aimed at developing the creativity of the people of all strata in formulating and enforcing various policies.

Reality shows that a mass revolutionary movement can successfully be launched in any locality where the laboring people exhibit a sense of mastery and act as real masters. We cannot even consider management as a particular job of professional managers but as an undertaking of the masses.

The role of the laboring people in economic and social management should be correctly defined and adopted by various organs of leadership and managerial agencies right from the time when they prepare for and decide on various policies.

Collectives of the laboring people have the authority and duty to formulate production and business plans, distribute labor, recruit managerial cadres, and control and supervise all managerial organs. Under the present situation, while in the process of preparing concrete economic plans for the implementation of the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution in solving pressing issues concerning distribution and circulation, it is necessary to obtain suggestions extensively from various echelons, sectors, and the laboring people to ensure that these plans are close to life and suit the aspirations and abilities of our laborers.

The tasks of informing the masses of the situation and urging them to contribute suggestions must be carried out in a truly democratic manner and not in a way that is merely for the sake of formality. The suggestions contributed by the people must be considered, selected, and reflected in various concrete policies and operational programs of all organs of leadership and managerial agencies.

It is necessary to respect the people's right to examine and supervise all organs, cadres, party members, and personnel. The masses will assist the party and state in accurately assessing the operational efficiency of each organization and each cadre and party member. Through the people's evaluation, we must commend and use all good organizations and good persons.

Only by truly relying on the control and inspection activities of the people can we effectively carry out the campaign to purify the party and the state apparatus, make society healthy, eliminate all acts of violation of the law, safeguard production and socialist property, and ensure social justice. Meanwhile, we can make everybody happy so as to successfully launch a mass revolutionary movement by constructing a correct management mechanism and adopting effective measures to severely punish those deviant elements that have taken advantage of the names of the party and administration and to steal public property, engage in corruption and under-the-counter deals, bully honest people, tolerate dishonest persons, and oppress the masses.

One important thing is that along with inspiring patriotism and a love for socialism, it is imperative to scrupulously solve the problem of interests. This is a driving force that encourages the masses to develop their ability and creativity to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

Although the economic situation in our country is rife with difficulties, it also demonstrates some new advantages. When we confront with greater difficulties, it is even more necessary for us to rely firmly on the people and persist in implementing the motto that the people are allowed to know, to debate, to perform, and to control.

The renovative viewpoints of the sixth party congress and the decisive policies expounded in the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution are the firm mainstay for us to overcome difficulties and move forward.

Let us make clear to the people both the favorable conditions and difficult situation in our country so that, together with our compatriots, we will discuss various policies and steps to overcome all difficulties in order to create unanimity in our entire party and people. Let us be determined to adopt emergency measures on distribution and circulation so as to help achieve the targets set for the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation by the sixth party congress.

VIETNAM IMPROVES TOURIST, CUSTOMS SERVICES

OW060803 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- The Vietnam Tourist Service has taken new measures to simplify entry and exit procedures for foreign tourists and Overseas Vietnamese.

In implementation of a decision of the Council of Ministers, the general department of tourism, together with the concerned services, have improved their work noticeably in the past few weeks especially with regard to customs clearance. Under the new regulations, Vietnamese who left the country at any time and in any place in the past may visit the country through the tourist channel.

Vietnamese embassies abroad are authorized to quickly give entrance visas to foreigners without having to wait for instructions from Vietnam as in the past.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have arranged a tourist line for foreigners who want to visit the three countries. Fourteen groups of foreign tourists have made such tours.

The General Department of Customs Office has simplified the check of foreign travellers making brief calls at Vietnamese ports.

NHAN DAN ON IMPLEMENTING ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

BK061117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[1 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Working Productively To Implement Major Economic Programs"]

[Text] The Sixth CPV Congress has laid down the three major economic programs for the production of grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export goods. The movement for productive labor is being directed at comprehensively implementing the state plan, especially these economic programs. These three economic programs are closely related, as grain, foodstuffs, and consumer goods are the most important conditions for stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and the people's lives. Exports constitute a decisive factor for imports, ensuring the implementation of the programs for the production of grain, foodstuffs, and consumer goods as well as for other economic activities.

The heavy industry, communications, and transport sectors; other economic, cultural, and social sectors; and various localities must concentrate all their material forces, leadership, and guidance on serving the three major economic programs, thus creating conditions for the long-term development of various sectors and localities through the country.

To carry out economic development along these lines, we must necessarily rearrange our existing production establishments with a determination to make extensive readjustments in the investment structure, step up socialist transformation, and regard the state-run economic sector as a guiding body while making judicious use of various economic elements in order to exploit all potential for increased production.

Extensively applying scientific and technical advances constitutes an important factor for achieving economic growth and a tremendous driving force for developing production and practicing thrift.

Renovating the economic management mechanism in the direction of discarding bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, revising various economic leverage policies, and forming a system of planning in accordance with the method of economic accounting and socialist business are the fundamental and urgent tasks, which require positive and steady steps.

All these important policies are aimed at generating enthusiasm among the working people, releasing all existing capabilities and all latent potential of the economy -- covering land, labor, and existing material and technical bases -- and strengthening the production force with the emphasis on implementing the three major economic programs in order to attain ever higher output, quality, and efficiency.

While entering the first year of implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, in addition to a number of new achievements, our country's economy is facing numerous difficulties. The present state of distribution and circulation is causing difficulties for the exercise of economic accounting and socialist business and hindering the development of production. The CPV Central Committee's second plenum has come up with many measures to resolve urgent problems regarding distribution and circulation in the direction of achieving renovation as already outlined in the Sixth CPV Congress in order to iron out difficulties and concentrate efforts on implementing the three major economic programs.

In implementing the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's second plenum, it is essential that various echelons, sectors, and establishments shift vigorously to economic accounting and socialist business, striving to develop production with high output, quality, and efficiency. Doing away with bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, carrying out economic accounting and socialist business, and dealing with economic interests judiciously will generate a new driving force for production and business. On the other hand, once production is developed and social products increased, they will create conditions for us to ensure the interests of the state, of the collective, and of the working people. This, in turn, generates a new driving force that further spurs increased production.

Several thousand large and small enterprises and tens of thousands of cooperatives and production collectives empowered with the decisionmaking right in production and business and more than 30 million laborers noted for their enthusiasm in production form the conditions for implementing the target tasks and those economic programs laid down at the Sixth CPV Congress.

Those decisions made at the CPV Central Committee's second plenum do not stop with the question of distribution and circulation but involve the whole process of renewing production.

Directing the implementation of the party's resolution at a time when the socioeconomic situation is in major imbalance is not easy. Therefore, we must take both positive and steady steps. However, each organization and each laborer should not sit, waiting passively. Instead, they should act positively in implementing the party's resolution.

Those things which are well-defined and productive must be done immediately. All the laboring people, as far as they are able, should overcome difficulties, work actively with creativity and a sense of unit discipline, and apply technical innovations in order to attain high labor output.

Practicing thrift is a major policy which should be thoroughly reflected in various activities such as production, construction, and social consumption, and which should be carried out by everyone with a sense of conscience and responsibility if production and business are to produce high economic results without regrettable imbalances.

In all work, we should take into account the results and should resolutely guard against the habit of showiness and formalism and against squandering public property by various public organs and production establishments and through various concrete policies. It is necessary to promote a wholesome and simple lifestyle without heeding the urge of consumption that goes beyond the capacity of the economy. This should be regarded as ethical quality necessary for each genuine laborer at the present time.

The surging forward of each organization and each laborer is a tremendous strength. This will make it possible for each unit and each person to carry out their duties in a most satisfactory manner and to join the whole country in overcoming difficulties, trying to implement the major economic programs. As an immediate task, it is necessary to satisfactorily protect and harvest the winter and spring crop while making preparations for the summer and fall and 10th month crops and to strive to actively carry out effectively and with a determination against waste the plan to buy and transport grain from Nam Bo to the north in order to ensure the lives of the people nationwide and create conditions for stepping up the movement for productive labor, contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, and prepare for the ensuing steps of development.

MINISTRIES MEET TO DISCUSS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

BK070400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministries of Interior and Education recently met to discuss the implementation of the Council of Ministers' Plan 89 on the prevention and curbing of juvenile delinquency.

Ha Nam Ninh Province made the first moves to implement a joint resolution of the three sectors on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Since last year the province has conducted on-site re-education courses for juvenile delinquents at various wards and villages as well as at various public organs and enterprises. In 1987, the province plans to introduce legal education into various general education schools in a systematic and fundamental manner.

Quang Nam-Da Nang is one of the four key cities that have brought into play the Council of Ministers' Plan 89 and scrupulously implemented a joint resolution of the three sectors. The province has attached importance to the propaganda task aimed at improving the sense of responsibility of various sectors and families in educating their children to prevent them from becoming delinquents. Efforts have been made to organize wholesome recreational activities for children in a bid to prevent them from being influenced by bad elements and to work out plans for periodic checks as well as measures to manage and educate those youths and teenagers who are depraved.

In Hanoi, the municipal people's committee has come up with a plan to provide legal education to youths and teenagers with the emphasis on those juvenile delinquents living at various wards, villages, and towns and this task has been entrusted to the three sectors -- judicial, public security, and youth union -- for implementation.

The Bac Thai Provincial Youth Union has, in coordination with the public security force and the judicial and educational sector, informed youths and teenagers about the law and instilled in them a sense of law. The youth union has joined the local administration in organizing classes for 65,000 youth union members to study the criminal code, the draft law on marriage and families, and a draft law on administrative penalties. Some 27 high schools and 15 elementary schools have organized classes for 22,000 youths and students to study traffic laws.

Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong municipality, and Phu Khanh, Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Lai Chau provinces have adopted many diversified measures in managing and providing on-site education to juvenile delinquents and in setting up people's security teams and assault youths' security teams.

In the period ahead, the combined steering committee of the three agencies -- the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministries of Interior and Education -- will continue to inspect key localities and will, on the basis of experiences obtained by the localities and establishments concerned, organize scientific and fact-finding seminars on measures to educate and prevent youths and teenagers in each residential area from turning into delinquents.

BRIEFS

FORMER OFFICER SENTENCED -- The Nghia Binh Province People's Court publicly tried Tran Quoc Sung, a 1st lieutenant in the former regime, and his accomplices on charges of making propaganda against the socialist regime. Upon his release from re-education, Sung went to Ho Chi Minh City and gathered a number of soldiers and officials of the former regime; they frequently wrote poems criticizing revolutionary cadres and containing antirevolutionary propaganda. At gatherings and parties they recited those poems as well as poems dating from the U.S. puppet era. During the course of investigation, we confiscated many anti-regime poems, many reactionary publications, pictures and literary works, and other pieces of evidence. This trial involved a case of organized propaganda against the socialist regime by a group of people all of whom had been members of the former regime's army and administration, and who had refused to reform themselves. The court sentenced Tran Quoc Sung to 5 years in prison and also handed down appropriate sentences to his accomplices. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Mar 87 p 3]

THANH HOA ECONOMIC ZONE -- Hanoi VNA May 5 -- Over the past five years Thanh Hoa Province, 170 km south of Hanoi, helped 11,000 people of different minority ethnic groups settle for sedentary farming. The settlers have grown rice, tea and cassava, and planted timber trees on 122,000 ha of forest agricultural lands set aside for them by the local authorities. So far, the settlers have planted 17,450 ha of forests, mainly of bamboo, cinnamon and tung trees, reclaimed 2,144 ha and built four livestock farms. They also built irrigation canals to water 1,820 ha of paddy, four small hydro-electric power stations and 650 km of roads. They have formed 446 agricultural or forestry cooperatives. Per capita food production has risen from 195 kilograms in the first year to 315 kilograms last year. Forty infirmaries, and 36 primary schools, creches and cultural houses have been built in the new economic zones. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 5 May 87 OW]

NEW ZEALANDLANGE AIRS CONCERN ON LIBYA'S ROLE IN PACIFIC

HK060959 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 87 p 16

[By correspondent Tom Lansner in Wellington]

[Text] In three years since taking office, New Zealand Prime Minister Mr David Lange has taken his three million people on a lonely course of anti-nuclear policies, seen a New Zealand ship sunk by French Government secret agents in Auckland Harbour, and managed to resist American threats and persuasion to reverse his position of refusing entry of nuclear weapons or nuclear-powered vessels into New Zealand.

But now the New Zealand leader may again be finding common ground with his country's traditional allies. He has joined senior British and Australian officials to denounce growing Soviet and Libyan activities in the South Pacific region.

"The Libyan Government has been host to a variety of conferences and has established some linkages to South Pacific countries," Mr Lange said in an exclusive interview at his Parliamentary offices in Wellington. "They are clearly trying to establish a base in Vanuatu and they appear to enjoy a working relationship with the Government of Vanuatu.

"The reason they are interested in this part of the Pacific is to spread revolution in the region. That is certainly the message they have communicated."

At a conference of revolutionary groups from the Pacific sponsored by the Libyan Government in Tripoli in late April, Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi called on delegates to begin "gathering the forces fighting for freedom" upon their return home.

Mr Lange said he believed indigeneous Kanaks pushing for independence in the French South Pacific colony of New Caledonia -- New Zealand's nearest neighbour -- have received training in Libya. But he admitted that he had yet to see concrete evidence that Libya was funding or arming any extremist group in the region.

Western analysts are not sure whether the Libyan initiatives are co-ordinated with a growing Soviet effort to secure fishing rights and diplomatic relations with South Pacific nations.

On April 24, in a move seen as an expression of displeasure with stepped up Soviet activities, a senior Russian official was ordered to leave New Zealand after being identified as a member of the KGB.

Persuading the small and poor island nations of the Pacific to reject Soviet or Libyan overtures, which could include considerable financial inducements, was proving difficult, Mr Lange said, especially with a continued hardline French colonial presence and nuclear testing in the region.

"The simple fact is that the only example of terrorism in the South Pacific is French terrorism," he said. The 1984 sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland did little to promote pro-Western sentiment among islanders, Mr Lange claimed.

"Every time you have a Rainbow Warrior they're entitled to ask: 'Are you chaps out of your tree? What have the Russians ever done to us?'"

However the new worry over possible Libyan subversion and Soviet influence is not about to change Mr Lange's stand against the entry of nuclear weapons or nuclear-powered vessels into New Zealand.

Legislation formalising the ban is expected to pass through the New Zealand Parliament in May, despite intense American, Australian and British displeasure at its provisions. Right-wing opinion in the U.S. Government has called for more severe measures than the suspension of military co-operation with New Zealand already enforced. Trade restrictions and the removal of the U.S. Antarctic support base in New Zealand have been suggested.

Shortly before leaving office in April, Navy Secretary Mr John Lehman went so far as to say it would be worthwhile to "make a martyr of Mr Lange to avoid the spread of the New Zealand disease." That "disease" — anti-nuclear policies, according to U.S. officials — is now manifesting itself in Fiji, where the new government says it hopes to adopt a restrictive nuclear policy similar to New Zealand's.

Mr Lange dismissed the threats to make him a martyr and said covert action by the CIA or other organizations had little chance of success because of the solid democratic base of his government.

Trade restrictions could cause economic problems for the country, he admitted, but believed the most likely effort from the U.S. would take the form of propaganda — "the exporting of right-wing opinion."

"There are occasional manifestations of Messianic attempts by apostles of the far right, sometimes clothed in ecclesiastical drag, to try to modify the political opinion in New Zealand," Mr Lange said, "but in a society as compressed and as mainstream as New Zealand, they appear about as often as the archangel Gabriel and somewhat less convincingly. Extremists have never really flourished in New Zealand." Even if New Zealand tries to maintain a middle road, extremists from outside the South Pacific may be stirring trouble Mr Lange knows he cannot ignore. And with general elections set for no later than September 19, rhetorical blasts against the East and Libya could do little harm to boost the image of a government which has seen New Zealand's relations with its traditional allies drop to an all-time low.

FIJI

PACIFIC FORUM CONDEMNS ILLEGAL U.S. FISHING

BK070615 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] A group of 16 South Pacific nations has condemned the United States tuna industry and Washington's failure to prevent unlicensed American boats from operating illegally in territorial waters. A communique issued in Suva by the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency supported its member countries of Kiribati and Tuvalu in their recent protests to Washington over illegal fishing.

The captain of an American tuna boat is due to appear in court today in the Kiribati port of Betio charged with fishing without a license. The tuna boat was arrested on Tuesday and taken to Betio.

The Fisheries Agency said it was gravely concerned at continued poaching by American boats in the exclusive economic zone of member countries, the widespread illegal activity displayed, and disregard by the United States tuna industry for the commitment shown by the governments involved in negotiating the recent multilateral fisheries treaty with Washington.

Last week American tuna boats were photographed by surveillance aircraft in Kiribati and Tuvalu waters.

WESTERN SAMOA

LEADER CRITICIZES AUSTRALIA ON LIBYA TIES

BK070310 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Western Samoa says Australia is guilty of gratuitous condescension towards Pacific nations over the question of the Libyan presence in the region. In a television interview broadcast in New Zealand, Western Samoa's deputy prime minister, Mr Tupuola Efi, also said he could not see any problem connected with Pacific islanders going to Libya for paramilitary training.

He said he was concerned about Libyan methodology, but was more concerned about the Pacific region's dire economic problems. Mr Efi said the Pacific region was tired of the gratuitous condescension shown by Australia towards Pacific countries. He said Australia and New Zealand had diplomatic ties with Libya and the Soviet Union and asked why the Pacific nations were presumed not to have the competence to deal with them.

Mr Efi warned Australia and New Zealand not to ignore history. The world had changed and the Russians and the Libyans were going to make overtures to Pacific people, said the deputy prime minister. People were going to respond, and to try to say this should not be was a mistake, he said.

Mr Efi's comments came 6 days after Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, flew specially to New Zealand for secret talks with the prime minister, Mr Lange, about Libyan influence in the region. Mr Hayden has since said that Australia had not overreacted to the threat of Libyan involvement in the South Pacific. He said that as Libya had no commercial interests in the South Pacific it could only conclude that it had a political interest.

MALAYSIASINGAPORE MINISTER TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART

BK051028 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0750 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, May 5 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indonesia's renewed call for "cocktail party" talks to resolve the Kampuchea issue will be discussed by ASEAN foreign ministers at their annual meeting in Singapore next month, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said Tuesday.

However, he declined to comment on the call, saying: "Let's wait till after Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesian foreign minister) comes back from Hanoi."

Dhanabalan was speaking to newsmen after having discussions with Malaysia's acting Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen here. [passage omitted]

On his discussions with Tengku Rithauddeen, Dhanabalan, who is also chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said he briefed Tengku Rithauddeen on the preparation for the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled for June 15 to 20.

Besides the arrangements and items on the agenda, they also reviewed cooperation in ASEAN, he said, adding that "we agreed that it's time to highlight the problem of Vietnamese refugees."

Dhanabalan said they also discussed preparations for the Manila ASEAN summit in December, reviewed the progress made by the various committees and touched on some items for the summit's agenda.

Asked whether the concept of a nuclear weapons-free zone would be adopted by the summit, he said: "We have not come to any conclusion on the subject."

"We are still drafting the concept," he said.

Asked whether Australia would be bringing up the subject of the alleged Libyan interference in the Pacific islands at the post ministerial conference, Dhanabalan said there had been no approaches so far from Australia.

JAPANESE REBEL GROUP THREATENS JAPAN'S EMBASSY

OWO70553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 7 KYODO — Japanese terrorist groups have threatened to attack the Japanese Embassy in Manila to force the Japanese Government to release some of their detained members, a local newspaper reported Thursday.

THE MANILA CHRONICLE said the international criminal police organization (Interpol) has reported to the Philippine Foreign Affairs Department that "there are possibilities" that the Japanese Red Army and the East Asia Anti-imperialism Armed Front may attack the embassy and Japanese firms such as the Japan Air Lines (JAL).

"We cannot set ourselves at ease in the Philippines" THE CHRONICLE quoted Interpol as telling the Foreign Office in its report which was described as "confidential."

The report did not say whether the two groups were linked to each other, the newspaper said.

Interpol reported that from 1971 to 1975, the armed front staged 16 bomb attacks in Japan killing eight persons and injuring 380 others.

Among those attacked and heavily damaged was the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries LTD.

The Japanese Red Army "attacked and occupied" the American and Swedish Embassies in Malaysia where they held 53 embassy employees as hostages.

The report said that in 1977, the Red Army hijacked a JAL plane in Bangladesh to force the Japanese Government to release its jailed members.

The report said that 11 member of the armed front were released, including Norio Sasaki, Ayako Daidoji and Yukiko Ekita.

Local Japanese Embassy and Philippine Foreign Affairs Department officials could not be reached for comment.

SOVIET TRADE, AID OFFER STUDIED BY OFFICIALS

HK110809 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] A top-level meeting of economic foreign affairs and security officials yesterday decided to subject to "thorough study" the Soviet Union's offer of increased aid and trade.

While the officials welcomed the Soviet initiative, they said its security implications must first be appraised.

The Soviet Union has proposed to co-finance with Finland and the Philippines two coal-fired power plants in Luzon. It has also indicated willingness to accept Filipino workers in Siberia and to open its markets to Philippine products.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod said the talks on increased Soviet participation in the country are progressing but that the Philippine concern is "how to minimize the vulnerabilities and how to maximize the advantages."

Asked to define "vulnerability," she said: "You know, mag-eespiya ba tayo o sila ba ang mag-eespiya?" [should we spy or will they do the spying?]

The Malacanang meeting on the Soviet offer was attended by President Aquino, Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor, Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, Monsod, Undersecretaries of Foreign Affairs Jose Ingeles and Manuel Yan, Science Secretary Antonio Arrizabal, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Undersecretary Dionisio de la Serna, Philippine National Bank President Edgardo Espiritu, National Power Corp. President Conrado del Rosario, businessman David Consunji and retired Brig Gen Luis Villareal, Director-General of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

Vice President Salvador Laurel and Dr Emmanuel Soriano, head of the National Security Council Secretariat, had been invited but failed to attend.

Villareal said the Philippines "should be open-minded" about the Soviet offer. Seconds later, he added: "Well, we should study it thoroughly," noting that the offer has security implications.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said that among the officials, there was "a unanimous sort of endorsement of the need to further study to proposal." The officials were inclined "to agree, so long as it satisfies several conditions." He did not specify.

President Aquino, Benigno reported, said she "certainly welcomes anything that would improve the Philippines' capability in trade, export or any manner that can contribute to Philippine progress."

During most part of the hour-long meeting, Monsod said the President was just listening.

"Plenty of consultations" with concerned sectors are in order because, Monsod explained, "aba'y siyempre naman [but of course] here you are, opening up a new market and you want to make sure that you've got everything all covered."

She said that while the offer has not been finalized, Filipino and Soviet officials are now finalizing a memorandum of understanding on the power plant project. "We're saying that we welcome all these proposals, but that this is a buyers' market, and we are going to pick the best offer," he said.

The Philippines' main criterion, she said is "always, what is good for the Filipinos. If on balance, it's going to be beneficial to us, we're going to do it," she remarked when asked how the United States was taking the Soviet offer.

Monsod said she was uniformed of the response of the U.S. to the initiative of its superpower rival. The U.S. is the country's top trading partner and chief source of aid, but one power project which was financed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant, has been scrapped by the Government.

Diplomatic ties between the Philippines and the Soviet Union started in 1976 on the initiative of then First Lady Imelda R. Marcos. Monsod said the offer of greater Soviet aid and trade here may be traced to the Vladivostok initiative of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

In Vladivostok last year, Gorbachev had urged the expansion of [the] Soviet market, particularly to Asia and developing nations, independent of changes in Soviet foreign policy.

CORDILLERA REBEL GROUP DECLARES 'ALL-OUT WAR'

HK281033 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] Banaue, Ifugao -- The leftist Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) has declared an all-out war against the Government and warned it would not only "politically annihilate" its rival, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), but "physically eliminate" its ring leaders who have "capitulated with the military."

The CPDF has accused the government of implementing a strategy of "low-intensity conflict" with the help of the United States, the military and the Roman Catholic hierarchy to quash the "revolutionary movement" in the region. The CPDF, which sprang up in January this year, is one of 13 member-organizations of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and is in "strategic alliance" with the Communist New People's Army (NPA).

"The Aquino government has declared war on the revolutionary forces in Cordillera and other parts of the country and on the awakened and organized masses. We reply that we're also going to war with her," Ka [Comrade] Rafael, CPDF Regional Information Bureau official, announced in a press conference held in an area a 30 minute-hike from the national highway here.

The CPDF official also said this time the rebels will be launching total war "with no hesitation. We no longer look at (President Aquino) as a possible ally but a principal enemy of the people, we look upon her Government as a puppet regime of the United States."

The strategy of "low-intensity conflict", a program of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to quell insurgencies in Latin America, is being implemented in the Cordillera through the formation of vigilante groups and socio-economic projects, the CPDF said.

Ka Elias, member of the CPDF regional secretariat, said they have received reports that more than 50 Ilonggots from the Gumiyad tribe in the poblacion of Bambang, Nueva Viscaya are being armed and trained for counterinsurgency operations. The Ilonggots have been recruited in the anti-communist vigilante group Alsa Masa, he said.

The province of Ifugao, a rebel stronghold in the north, is the site of a massive development program to be funded by the European Economic Community (EEC). The program will include irrigation and road-building.

The CPDF said the \$400-million program will serve as "mere palliatives and balms to soothe the lesions created by years of poverty and neglect" and are intended to "make the impoverished masses forget the source of oppression." The same approach was employed by the U.S. and their "puppet regimes" against the Montagnards in Vietnam and the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, Ka Elias said.

Ka Elias, a 35-year-old Ifugao who has been a guerrilla since 1971, said that the moment the CPDF has no plans of stopping the program from being implemented, but will launch a "propaganda war" to discredit it.

Ka Mike, another CPDF regional secretariat member, said that against the CPLA, headed by renegade priest and former NPA rebel Conrado Balweg, the CPDF has shifted its policy from "political isolation" to an "active military approach."

The policy, adopted only this April and approved by the NDF, will include "physical confrontations" and liquidation of CPLA leaders who have "clear military connections."

He explained that killing Balweg, who now enjoys international stature, would only create repercussions and may even instigate tribal wars.

Balweg will not be marked for liquidation but may be captured and tried before the "people's court," Ka Mike said.

CPDF Reaffirms Opposition

HK041223 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 May 87 p 11

[By Milton P. Pascua]

[Text] Bangued, Abra -- The plan to create an autonomous Cordillera region which would cover the provinces of Kalinga-Apayao, Benguet, Mt. Province, Ifugao, and this province is facing a stiff opposition from Tinggian leader, Cesar Barona, who is commander of the leftist Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF).

Barona, a former ally of Conrado Balweg, said he expects a bloody confrontation with Balweg's group if the rebel priest and his followers insist on annexing areas where people do not like to join the autonomous region.

The CPDF leader, in an interview with newsmen, said that at least 18 of the 27 towns of Abra have signified their opposition to the autonomy plan proposed by Balweg and his Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA).

Barona said that many of the people affected by the proposed autonomy prefer to be integrated into the national government.

The position of CPDF was boosted by the reported alliance of Jovencio Balweg, younger brother of Conrado, with the cause of integration.

The CPDF is now taking advantage of a growing rejection by civilian and political leaders of the autonomy plan.

As this developed, a body was created to draft the mechanics for the creation of the autonomous region. Some people expressed confidence that the CPLA and CPDF will soon settle their differences.

Members of the body include presidential adviser on military affairs Jose Magno, Baguio City Mayor Francisco Paraan, Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, Conrado Balweg, and Mario Yag-a-o of the Cordillera Bodong [peace pact] Association.

MNLF PEACE TALKS TO CONTINUE 'IN PRINCIPLE'

HK060436 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Government chief negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez said that he and MNLF chief Nur Misuari have agreed in principle to continue the peace talks aimed at resolving the 15 year separatist rebellion in Mindanao. The two leaders spoke for almost six hours in Sulu yesterday. However, they refused to give details of the talks in order to avoid misunderstandings.

In related developments, members of the Organization of Islamic Conference [IOC] will not interfere in the Muslim problems in Mindanao because they consider the issue as the domestic or internal affair of the Philippines. OIC is composed of Muslim states in the Middle East.

Ambassador Maanyag Tamano said that even Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producing country, does not favor Muslim rebel leaders using Middle East oil as a weapon to attain their demands for autonomy.

Meanwhile, the ministry said it was ready to reply with force the threat of the Moro National Liberation Front rebels to resume violence should the peace negotiations collapse. General Mariano Adalem, commander of Northern Mindanao, said that the military will counter any MNLF attempts. Earlier, MNLF leader Nur Misuari warned they will bomb foreign owned plantations in Mindanao if their demand for autonomy is not granted.

Autonomy Agreement Reached

HK070225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The government and the MNLF yesterday [6 May] agreed in principle to set up the legal and political machinery for the establishment of an autonomous region covering 13 provinces in Mindanao. The case of the remaining 10 provinces will be pursued later. The informal agreement reached between Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, chief government negotiator, and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari himself provides for a consultative commission to draft a bill for the coming Congress to enact defining how autonomy will be granted and its extent. Arriving in Zamboanga City from his talks with Misuari at the MNLF headquarters in Maimbung, Sulu, Pelaez said that the two sides hoped to produce a detailed final agreement in the next 3 days during meetings in Manila. He said that the agreement would prevent an outbreak of war and bring a lasting solution to the Mindanao problem. He said the chances for peace have now been raised from 50 percent to 70 percent.

RAMOS ON NPA ELECTION ACTIONS, ABSENTEE BALLOTS

HK060444 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief General Fidel Ramos says he does not rule out the possibility of the NPA making trouble in some parts of the country come Monday [11 May], election day. At the same time, he added it was possible that other groups will take advantage of the situation to create disturbances. He said the military is prepared for any eventualities on Monday. He also said some members of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] are interested in seeing their candidates win in the polls.

In related developments, documents confiscated by the military from communist rebels indicated that the rebels would take part in the elections and not boycott it as they did during the last referendum. The documents were seized in a rebel hideout in San Ildefonso, Bulacan. Nevertheless, the papers did not say if they would support any particular candidates or parties.

Meanwhile, AFP chief Fidel Ramos thanked the president for allowing absentee voting for military personnel. Ramos said some 41,000 to 45,000 soldiers were able to cast their votes last Monday, a week before the elections actually take place on 11 May.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] for the arrangements that have been made possible by Comelec [Commission on Elections] as well as by the president for absentee balloting. We estimate between 41,000 to 45,000 soldiers who otherwise could have been deprived of their rights to vote were able to vote. The Comelec and the Armed Forces and the president's office will continue to study a system which will make it possible for the soldiers to vote in any type of election. We shall be facing the local elections in August, but we hope by then, a new system will have evolved. [end recording]

ILETO EXPRESSES 'FEAR' OF RIGHTISTS IN MILITARY

NKO70843 Queson City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileta expressed fear that the ultra-rightist faction in the military will create confusion on election day, 11 May. But he said the government would not allow this military sector to triumph. At the same time, he said the military is preparing itself in the south in the event the negotiations fail.

LAUREL DENOUNCES CRITICS OF ARMED FORCES

NKO60446 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP) -- Vice President Salvador Laurel Wednesday said only the Philippine Armed Forces stood in the way of communist rebels who wanted to seize power and warned that demoralization could impair the effectiveness of government troops.

He was speaking at formal ceremonies honoring the country's World War II dead and veterans, in this day of remembrance, celebrated every year in the Philippines on May 6. May 6 is the day of the fall to the Japanese of the island of Corregidor, in Manila Bay in 1942.

Although Wednesday has been declared a national holiday throughout the country, the campaign for the May 11 congressional elections went on unaffected.

Vice President Laurel also upheld, in his speech, the right of civilians to take up arms in self-defense and denounced critics of military abuses who keep silent on insurgent atrocities.

"Only the Armed Forces stands between a free Philippines and the forces of evil," he said, adding that "the enemy is not just knocking at our doors, it is banging at our very doors."

Mr. Laurel said that the Armed Forces were also threatened by Moslem separatists in the southern islands as well as renegades and corrupt elements among its ranks who "destroy the good name" of other soldiers.

Mr. Laurel said that because of its problems, the Armed Forces faced a "danger of demoralization" that could "impair the effectiveness of our fighting force."

He also said communist rebels had become "so threatening" that "peace loving" citizens have formed armed vigilante groups to protect themselves. Such groups have been criticized for alleged abuses against people suspected of being insurgents or rebel backers.

President Corason Aquino is expected to issue an official policy on vigilantes this week. She had earlier expressed a preference for unarmed volunteer patrols that will only assist the military in detecting the presence of rebels.

Laurel Calls for Cooperation

HK070845 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel called on military and civilian leaders to cooperate in fighting those who are attempting to overthrow the government. He said this during the celebration honoring soldiers as protectors of the people in yesterday's Heros Day ceremony. Laurel criticized the activities of some groups who are being used by perpetrators against democracy. They are instrumentalized to weaken the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

NDF UNDER ORDERS NOT TO DISRUPT ELECTIONS

HK061134 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP) -- Communist insurgents in the Philippines have been ordered not to disrupt congressional elections next Monday, National Democratic Front (NDF) leader Antonio Zumel said Wednesday.

"It is not our policy to disrupt the electoral exercise called by the existing state. We do not coerce people to vote or not to vote or to vote for such candidate," Mr Zumel told AGENCE-FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview in Central Luzon.

"Our forces are under the order not to do anything to disrupt the process," he said.

Mr. Zumel, a rebel peace negotiator, said leaders of the NDF didn't want to be fostering any illusion among our people that they can win anything through the electoral process."

He described prospects of an early resumption of the talks between the government and the NDF as "unlikely" but said there was "a distinct possibility" that the government "may want to resume the so-called talks for peace" soon after the May 11 vote.

In that case, Mr Zumel said the government would have "to show its sincerity and will have to agree that foremost on the agenda will be a discussion on the basic problems of our society."

He said the issue of anti-communist vigilantes which have been spreading over the country during the past few months would be "one of the first things" to discuss with the government.

The vigilante phenomenon, Mr Zumel said, "can only bring over more bloodshed and an escalation in the violence". Citing previous examples in Latin America, he accused the United States of being behind the groups.

The insurgent spokesman downplayed the prospect of a military alliance at a national level between the Communists and the Moslem rebels, saying the subject is "not on the agenda."

Communist and Moslem Rebel forces in southern Mindanao had earlier forged an alliance against the Philippine Government.

He said if the Moro National Liberation Front was to resume war, as it has threatened to do if no agreement on the Moslem autonomy is reached with the government by the end of this week, then "fighting a common enemy would mean we would be objectively helping each other, agreement or no agreement."

Mr Zumel did not rule out the possibility of the NDF holding talks with the Moslems, adding that "military cooperation could then come on the agenda."

On the situation in the field, he said the insurgents have been generally able to bear up the pressure exercised upon them through "the big operations" launched by the Armed Forces since a 60-day ceasefire expired last February.

The communist leader warned that if the government were to escalate the conflict "by bringing more and more mass destruction weapons," the NDF would not hesitate to enlist material support from "the anti-imperialist forces in the world."

This "does not exclude arms for our defense," he said.

CANDIDATE PROTECTION MONEY GIVEN TO NPA

HK060743 Queson City Sports Radio 738 in English 0600 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Military authorities in Camp Olivas, Pampanga said three congressional candidates of the province gave protection money from 60,000 to 150,000 pesos to the New People's Army. Brigadier General Eugenio Ocampo, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief for Central Luzon said the money was in exchange for protection from being harassed by NPA guerrillas while candidates were campaigning. Ocampo did not identify the candidates. Neither did he specify when they gave the protection money. Ocampo added that some congressional aspirants in the province have stopped campaigning in remote villages for fear.

PHILIPPINE STAR CONGRESSIONAL LIST FOR REGION 10

HK011251 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 30 Apr 87 p 3

[By Efren L. Danao]

[Text] Elections in Northern Mindanao used to be tame when compared with those in other regions. In the 1986 snap elections, there were only isolated cases of violence in the region, notably in Cagayan de Oro City and Agusan del Norte.

In the current congressional campaign, passion has been so aroused that two candidates in the region have already been killed. They are Tito Abao, candidate of the LP [Liberal Party]-Lakas ng Bansa [Laban-People's Power] in the first district of Misamis Oriental, and Alberto Dulalas, PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] bet in the first district of Misamis Occidental.

Among the contests that bear watching is that between the two giants of Surgigao del Norte: former Gov. Rolando Geotina (NP) [Nacionalista Party] and former MP Constantino Navarro Sr. (KBL). Both are running in the second district of the province.

A close contest also looms in Bukidnon's third district between former MP Jose Rubin Zubiri Jr. (LP) and Roberto Montalvan (Lakas ng Bansa). Zubiri's performance in the Batasan was far from partisan and he was among the first KBL MPs to join the Enrile-Ramos side at EDSA [Epifanio De Los Santos Avenue] and pledge support for President Aquino although then President Marcos was still holding on desperately to his seat. Montalvan is the personal candidate of the President.

There are 132 candidates in the region's 14 congressional districts. They are as follows:

Agusan Del Norte: (1st Dist.) -- Minda Agapay, Wilfred Asis, Rodolfo Ato, Leila Beray, Nona Calo, Carlos Cambray, Emeterio Collado, Camilo Fortun, Epimaco Galero, Serafin Gorman, Dolfus Go, Sinforoso Grana, Catalino Ortiz, Charito Plaza, Catalino Ortiz, Charito Plaza, Wenceslao Ponferrada, Geronimo Radaza, Wenceslao Rosales, Carlito Tan, Carlito Yebes.

(2nd Dist.) -- Edelmiro Amante, Roberto Aquino, Manuel Arante, Neil Centeno, Atel Hijos, Dominador Hijos Sr., Peter Paul Pineda, Herbert Puyo, Gerardo Quiamjot, Daniel Sanchez, Lauro Tapucar.

Agusan del Sur: Eliseo Capadocia, Vicente Encendencia, Uldarico Mosquito, Democrito Plaza, Generoso Sansaet, Alfredo Vicente.

Cagayan de Oro: Alfredo Caparas, Mariano Carrasco, Erasmo Damasing, Epimaco Densing, Constantino Jaraula, Lourdes La Vina, Ernesto Leuterio, Peter Maandig, Miguel Alberto Maguigad, Manuel Ojao, Fernando Pacana Jr., Francisco Rabanes, Benedicta Roa, Arturo Rodriguez, Rufus Rodriguez, Robert Siao, Bella Tiro, Arturo Ubaub, Rodrigo Villaroya, Dulcisimo Ytem.

Camiguin: Antonio Dugenio, Victor Elipe, Jose Antonio Gabucan, Jose Paul Neri, Pedro Romualdo, Leo Wong.

Bukidnon: (1st Dist.) -- Socorro Acosta, Mario Albarece, Pedro Daapong, Servero Dignos, Nico Hidalgo, Wildredo Lina-ac, Lavin Obrique, Dante Sarraga, Socorro Turrecha, Segundino Violon.

(2nd Dist.) -- Isabeio Alcorido, Alfredo Aquino, Namesio Beltran, Lorenzo Dinlayan, Violeta Labaria, Audee Tulusan.

(3rd Dist.) -- Cristeto Bayanban Sr., Luis Dongallo, Roberto Montalvan, Ernesto Roa, Tomeao Tiongco, Jose Rubin Zubiri Jr.

Misamis Occidental: (1st Dist.) -- Jose Adpujan, Marciano Cagatan, Vizminda Gran, Julio Osamiz, Henry Regalado, Hector Villenueva.

(2nd Dist.) -- Morpheus Agot, Fernando Bernad, Ramon Gabantac, Rogelio Catane, Rudolfo Ceniza, Jose Leuterio, Charles Pangilinan, Hilarion Ramiro Jr., Mercurio Serina.

Misamis Oriental: (1st dist.) -- Policaruso Busig, Roger Cenita, Eomund Farhat, Demosthenes Mediante, Miguel Paderanga, Isacio Pelaez, Benjamin Roa Jr., Teodoro Sabuga-a Jr.

(2nd Dist.) -- Augusto Baculio, Victorio Chavez, Francisco Galarrita, Jose Gustilo, Ruby Monreal, Oscar Musni, Pantaleon Salcedo.

Surigao del Norte: (1st dist.) -- Rosdario Andanar, Rafael Belarmino, Leopoldo Bakit Sr., Glenda Ecleo, Leonora Edera, Clarito Sering Sr.

(2nd Dist.) -- Herculano Asarcon, Antonio Consing, Manuel Custodio, Justiniano Dedumo, Pedro Espina, Claro Garcia, Virgilio Garcia, Rolando Geotina, Pepito Lago, Juanito Mendoza Jr., Constantino Navarro Sr., Gavino Samontina.

PHILIPPINE STAR CONGRESSIONAL LIST FOR REGION 12

HK051333 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 4 May 87 p 3

[Text] Central Mindanao, the third smallest region in the country, posted the biggest decrease in the number of voters in last December's general registration of voters.

This fact merely confirmed the general belief that the region has the most number of "ghost" and multiple registrants. These are believed to be the key to the statistically improbable victories of KBL candidates in several elections. It is to the credit of the Aquino administration that instead of turning the ghosts into friendly ones supportive of its candidates, it exorcised them instead.

The exorcism of "ghost" voters and even of "ghost" barangays, however, did not stop Central Mindanao from remaining a tinderbox during election time. So far, the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, parts of Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi have been placed under Comelec control.

The most dominant figure in region is former Gov Ali Dimaporo who is running in the second district of Lanao del Sur. The only other candidate who could pose a threat to his victory is Jamil Lucman of the Liberal Party Salonga wing.

One of Dimaporo's main rivals for political supremacy in the province, Sultan Omar Dianalan is running in the first district. Should the two of them win, more color is expected to be injected into congressional deliberations.

Retired Gen Rodrigo Gutang, who was once at loggerheads with Dimaporo, is the PDP-Labor [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan -- people's strengthen] candidate in the first district of North Cotabato. Dimaporo's son Abdullah, who is married to the daughter of the former Lanao del Norte governor, is running in the second district of Lanao del Norte.

There are 93 candidates for the nine congressional seats in Central Mindanao. They are as follows:

Lanao del Norte: (1st Dist) -- Felixberto Abellanosa, Mariano Badelles, Uriel Anthony Borja, Camilo Cabili, Moises Dalisay Jr, Bonfiacio Legaspi, Ebrahim Macadatar, Angel Mencias, Marconi Paiso, Constantino Silva.

(2nd Dist) -- Naroding Ali, Sanchez Ali, Abdullah Dimaporo, Abdel Dimapuning, Dagoroan Macarambon, Ibrahim Mamao, Princess Putri Pacasum, Fred Tamula, Arnolfo Tatoy, Massaranga Umpa.

Lanao del Sur: (1st Dist) -- Hadji Mamintal Adiong, Rakil Orang Dagalangit, Sultan Omar Dianalan, Azis Cando Guro, Mangontawar Guro, Abdullah Mama-o, Mahid Mutilan, Mormalah Pacasum, Yusoph Pangadapun, Lininding Pangandaman, Johayra Diamond Pangarungan, Kunug Pumbaya, Acmad Tomawis.

(2nd Dist) -- Uso Dan Aguam, Pangalian Balindong, Datus Maclis Umpara Balt, Mohammad Ali Dimaporo, Jamil Lucman, Taurat Mamacotao, Ummel Khyr Panggoga-bangcola.

Maguindanao: (1st Dist) -- Odin Abdula, Datu Sangacala Baraguir, Angelito Cabacungan, Nestor Darping, Romulo Ferran, Noah Ibay, Jesus Jaboneta, Santiago Ledesma, Tahir Lidasan, Hadji Datu Norsie Linao, Malamama Mandayan Macapeges, Ismael Mamokham, Michael Mastura, Antonio Santos, Datu Mama Sinsuat.

(2nd Dist) -- Hosain Ampatuan, Simeon Datumanong, Roque Limba, Guimid Matalam, Datu Pike Mentang.

North Cotabato: (1st Dist) -- Jesus Amparo, Mustapha Baclid, Tomas Baga Jr, Bonifacio Baylong, Antonio Cabanog, Domingo Cuevas, Mama Dalandag, Melania Duruelo, Jose Estaniel, Rodrigo Gutang, John Hofer, Eliezer Mapanao, Arturo Sobong, Leoncio Vilorio.

(2nd Dist) -- Gregorio Andolana, Carlos Cajelo, Severo Fabila Sr, Gil Fernandez Gadi, Rogelio Golez Sr, Nemesio Loma, Cromwell Rabaya, Ernesto Roldan, Juan Sibug, Francisco Tagum.

Sultan Kudarat: Jose Barroquillo Jr, Ishmail Cajolo, Macario Camello, Ephraim Defino, Sonny Dequina, Suellen Escribano, Enstor Gumana, Antonio Tagaro, Estanislao Valdez.

COMELEC EXTENDS CONTROL TO MASBATE, ILOCOS SUR

HK061349 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 May 87 pp 1, 14

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) decided yesterday to place under its control all 23 towns in the second district of Ilocos Sur to prevent violence and terrorism in Monday's elections.

The poll body also placed the entire province of Masbate under its control instead of only its third district as earlier announced. However, it lifted its control over the second district of Palawan because of improved conditions in the area.

Other developments:

1. The Comelec ruled that former constitutional commissioners Blas F. Ople and Jaime Tadeo are legally within their rights and are qualified to run for the Senate under the Omnibus Election Code and the new Constitution.

2. The Lapiang Mangagawa (LM) [Worker's Party] urged the country's workers yesterday to vote those known to be really pro-labor, not the so-called "instant pro-labor bets who are trying to court the votes of workers by using pro-labor slogans in their propaganda materials."

Ramon H. Felipe Jr., Comelec chairman, also said all facilities of all major commands of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), including planes, ships, and vehicles, will be placed at the Comelec's disposal on Election Day.

Felipe said this was agreed upon in yesterday's meeting in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, between Comelec officials and military authorities, led by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff.

Commissioner Leopoldo Africa said the Comelec has to make sure that before an area is placed under control, the situation is thoroughly studied because, he said, this entails additional expenses in terms of gasoline, allowances, overtime pay, and other things which the poll body has to shoulder.

The case of the Ilocos Sur's second district was approved en banc on the basis of petitions filed by Eric D. Singson, congressional candidate in the district, and Mayor eduardo ma Guirnalda of Candon, Ilocos Sur, Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power] provincial chairman.

Singson said that since the start of the campaign, the governor and some of his men have reportedly been resorting to unfair and unlawful campaign practices.

Guirnalda cited a litany of irregularities which, he said, would adversely affect the credibility of the elections.

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